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LEADER DISCLOSES GERMAN-AMERICAN AIMS IN CAMPAIGN

Mr. Viereck Says Senator Harding Will Get German Vote Because of Opposition to League—Attitude to Volstead Act

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

NEW YORK, New York—If there ever was any doubt that the wet German-American vote in the United States was active in the present presidential and congressional campaign that doubt no longer exists. It is now clear beyond dispute that the German-American vote in general not only stands behind the Republican presidential candidate, because of his opposition to the League of Nations, but also is actively at work with those interests which are seeking to elect a wet Congress which will "liberalize" the Volstead Prohibition Enforcement Act.

For some time the Democratic press has been calling attention to the efforts of George Sylvester Viereck, well known as a German-American leader in this country, to gather the German-American vote in behalf of Senator Warren G. Harding. Now Mr. Viereck himself has wiped out any doubt that may have existed in the matter by wiring to Gov. James M. Cox a reiteration of his statement that 6,000,000 Americans of German descent, and more, will vote for Senator Harding because their love for America and their regard for the Constitution compel them to repudiate any candidate who endorses "him who kept us out of war" and his British-made League of Nations.

Mr. Viereck is secretary of the National German-American Conference. He is also an officer of the Committee of 96, another group of German-Americans. These two organizations are now joining in urging "groups, societies and individuals" to submit certain questions to candidates for Congress. Question No. 14 reads as follows:

"Are you in favor of liberalizing the Volstead Act, so as to legalize the manufacture and sale of light wines and beer?"

The committee on resolutions of the conference, of which Mr. Viereck is secretary and Ferdinand Walther of Chicago chairman, says:

"Those who reply satisfactorily to the majority of the questions may count on our support. Those who fail to reply to those who equivocate can expect no consideration from us. Where the candidates of the two major parties are equally unsatisfactory we shall support independents."

The other 17 questions, which show exactly what the German-American vote is working for in this campaign, are:

"Do you favor Wilson's League of Nations?"

"Do you favor Wilson's League of Nations with reservations?"

"Do you favor Anglo-American alliance, with or without France?"

"Do you favor an immediate equitable peace with Germany and the other powers of central Europe?"

"Are you in favor of resuming immediate commercial relations with the Russian Republic?"

Treaty Revision

"Are you in favor of revising the oppressive terms of the Treaty of Versailles in accordance with the 14 planks solemnly given by the President of the United States in behalf of his own country and his associates in the war to the people of central Europe?"

"Do you favor the immediate recall of our soldiers from Europe?"

"Are you in favor of cutting loose from all European entanglements?"

"Do you favor official recognition of the Irish Republic?"

"If previously a member of Congress, did you vote for the Espionage Act? Would you, under similar circumstances, vote for another Espionage Act?"

"Do you favor immediate, unconditional release of all political prisoners?"

"Are you in favor of taking from the Postmaster-General the autocratic power of deciding the mailability of printed matter without recourse to the courts?"

"Will you work for the immediate repeal of all war legislation?"

"Are you prejudiced against the use of foreign languages in newspapers, churches and schools?"

"Do you repudiate the action of legislative bodies in unseating representatives lawfully elected?"

"Do you favor a national referendum on all declarations of war, except in case of attack or invasion?"

"Are you in favor of proportional representation, giving to minorities their just share in the government of our country?"

Telegram to Governor Cox

Mr. Viereck throws further light on the German-American attitude in his telegram to Governor Cox:

"You make an unabashed bid for the German-American vote by pointing out that membership in the League of Nations will be beneficial to Germany. Senator Harding's appeal to the foreign-born is based on purely American grounds. Your appeal to Americans of German descent is based on 'Deutschland Über Alles.' As an American of German descent I represent both on behalf of myself and my associates, the insidious insinuation

against our patriotism implied in your argument."

"My message to Senator Harding of September 24 places on record, beyond doubt or cavil, the fact that the German Government favors the League of Nations, and that Americans of German descent oppose this contention for the insurance of allied imperialism, not because, but in spite of their sympathy with their kinsmen across the seas. They denounce the League of Nations and reject your blandishments because, in accordance with their oath of allegiance, they put America first."

World Court a "Makeshift"

But there is a deal of caution in this support for the Senator. Mr. Viereck sees the possibility that the Senator as President might put through a scheme for a world court, which doubt no longer exists. It is now clear beyond dispute that the German-American vote in general not only stands behind the Republican presidential candidate, because of his opposition to the League of Nations, but also is actively at work with those interests which are seeking to elect a wet Congress which will "liberalize" the Volstead Prohibition Enforcement Act.

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MORE REPRISALS IN IRELAND REPORTED

Soldiers Wreck Buildings in
Town Near Cork in Retaliation
for Burning of Barracks
and Shooting of Sergeant

thing which they know we cannot agree to. Probably it will do both of these things and the present intolerable state in Ireland will continue indefinitely."

Sinn Feiners Warned

DUBLIN, Ireland (Wednesday)—Notices have been posted in Drogheda bearing the following warning:

"Drogheda, beware. If in this vicinity a policeman is shot, five of the leading Sinn Feiners will be shot. It is not coercion. It is an eye for an eye."

"We are not 'drink-maddened savages,' as we have been described in Dublin 'rags.' We are not for lost. We are inoffensive to women. We are as human as other Christians but we have restrained ourselves too long."

"Are we to lie down while our comrades are being shot in cold blood by the corner boys and ragamuffins of Ireland? We say 'never' and all the inquiries in the world won't halt our desire for revenge. In case of the shooting of police we will lay low every house that smells of the Sinn Fein. And remember Balbriggan."

HOUSE SHORTAGE IN ITALY CAUSES RIOTS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

CORK, Ireland (Thursday)—At a time when the Irish executive and the British Cabinet are seriously exercised over the frequency of the reprisals carried out by "uniformed" forces of the Crown" in reply to Sinn Fein raids, another incident has been added to the list, upon which already figure the names of Balbriggan, Trim and Tuan. The scene of the latest disturbances is the small town of Mallow, 20 miles from Cork, where a detachment of the Seventeenth Lancers is stationed.

On Tuesday the soldiers were out exercising their horses, when a party of raiders swooped down on the barracks, shot Sergeant Gibbs, who resisted them, and carried off Lewis guns, rifles and ammunition. The attempt to burn down the barracks was unsuccessful, but the raiders got clear away in motor cars. When night fell, the soldiers turned out and proceeded to wreck the town. The town hall was completely destroyed by fire and many of the chief businesses were wrecked, despite the efforts of the police to dislodge the soldiers and to extinguish the flames.

Business was completely suspended yesterday in Mallow and many residents are thrown out of employment.

According to official reports many local people have called at the barracks, where the "Black and Tans" are lodged, to express their thanks for the assistance given them in saving their homes.

Lord Grey's Scheme

British Statesman's Letter Proposing
Solution of Irish Problem

ROME, Italy (Thursday)—There has been a lively encounter at the royal farm at Carville, near Capua, where, according to the "Tribuna," 2000 peasants, carrying red flags, seized and occupied the farm and offered stubborn resistance to the police. It became necessary to call out the troops, and on their appearance, the mob fired several shots from rifles and revolvers. The soldiers thereupon fixed their bayonets and drove out the peasants. The farm is still occupied by the military.

Somewhat similar occurrences have taken place in Rome, where, during Tuesday night, as reported by the "Tempo," families of many workers attempted to invade three convents, but were dispersed by the police. Serious lack of housing in Italy is responsible for these invasions.

The "Epoca" states that a movement has been started among bank clerks in Italy to secure control of the banks.

Italian Seamen Arrested

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

ROME, Italy (Thursday)—A tribunal at Genoa has charged 40 seamen's leaders, including three commandants, with having seized Rodosto on behalf of the Russian Bolsheviks. Deputy Commandant Giuletti, the seamen's leader, immediately convened a Labor Council.

NEW CONVENTION ON BESSARABIA

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—The representative of The Christian Science Monitor learns that a new convention regarding Bessarabia is about to be signed. Bessarabia was placed under Rumanian sovereignty in the treaty, but the right of Russia to appeal later to the League of Nations for revision of these clauses was included in the text. Rumanian representations have been made, and it is now agreed that this appeal shall only have reference to matters of detail. The idea of Rumanian sovereignty will not be called in question. This convention is understood to be ready for signature, and as the Saint Germain treaty has already been ratified by Russia, it will be concluded without delay.

RIOTING IN KOREA

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

PEKING, China (Wednesday)—Telegrams from Wonson in Korea announce that fierce anti-Japanese rioting has taken place there among Presbyterian and Korean students. Five students are stated to have been killed and 20 wounded.

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Leader Discloses German-American

encouraging Italian aspirations in either direction, as France would never consent to Italian expansion in North Africa without a war, and if France was beaten Tunis, not Tripoli would fall to Italy, whereas Albania could not be promised to Italy without driving Austria out of the Triple Alliance, and France was never going to take Austria's place in it at that price. Nor was he prepared to discuss questions which were purely speculative unless they were meant as a prelude for the dismemberment of Turkey, to which he was from every point of view fundamentally opposed. A long and sharp controversy thereupon ensued with regard to Sultan Abdul Hamid and existing conditions in Turkey, where, in Lord Salisbury's view, the horrible tale of the Armenian massacres which had just then begun, went to show once more the impossibility of preserving the Ottoman Empire.

Lord Salisbury's Comment

"Sir Valentine then goes on to relate how the Kaiser, loath to part from Lord Salisbury in complete disagreement, arranged to resume the conversation the following day, but that the second meeting never took place. 'When Baron von Marschall,' he adds, 'gave me, in 1896, his account of the Cowes interview, I brought it to Lord Salisbury's notice, and it elicited from him, as Sir Ian Malcolm, then his assistant private secretary, told me, the characteristic remark that it showed the expediency of having a third person present when talking to the Emperor, if he made it a practice to put into his interlocutor's mouth proposals which emanated from himself.'

The occasion when Prince von Bülow thus professed to take Sir Valentine Chirò into his confidence was, as has been said in the course of a conversation in Berlin, in 1901, when the Chancellor was seeking to achieve an Anglo-German alliance and to enlist The Times in its favor. Prince von Bülow, Sir Valentine declares, insisted that neither in Europe, nor in Africa, nor in America, nor in the Pacific was there 'any need to discriminate between the several interests of the two powers.' The situation in Asia was somewhat different. There Germany had scarcely even a foothold. Asia, therefore, might well be excluded from the purview of any understanding come to between Great Britain and Germany. But then, fortunately enough, there was Japan, 'and an alliance between Great Britain and Japan which Germany would view with the utmost favor as a complement to the Anglo-German Alliance, would round off the world-wide circle of peace insurance which he contemplated.'

Prince von Bülow's Plea

In reply to Sir Valentine Chirò's remarks to the effect that the Chancellor's apparent aims and assurances were in marked contrast with the bitter attacks which were being made on Great Britain about that time in the German press to say nothing of Germany's own naval policy Prince von Bülow dismissed the points lightly. Great Britain was surely too powerful on the sea to object to Germany, on so small a scale, following her example; while, as to the attacks in the press, more he admitted, might assuredly have been done to stop these irresponsible scribblers. But why should they waste time over side issues? The future alone mattered. And then Sir Valentine relates how the Chancellor gave him the most earnest and solemn assurance of his friendliness toward Great Britain and of his determination to fashion the policy of Germany, as far as possible, in accordance with these views.

This was quite evidently the desire and intention of the German Government when Sir Valentine Chirò left Berlin on his return to England. Within a day or two, however, the whole face of things was changed. Not only did the press, which had been more or less quiescent for some little time, break out into one of its most violent attacks on Great Britain, but the Chancellor himself 'got up in his place in the Reichstag and delivered himself of an impudent oration only too well calculated to raise to white heat those anti-British sentiments of an ignorant public' which he had in private derided.

The Volte-face Explained

"The explanation," Sir Valentine continues, "was not far to seek. I received it from Baron Holstein himself, in reply to a letter, in which I expressed to him my amazement at this sudden volte-face, in flagrant conflict with assurances I had received from the Imperial Chancellor's own lips. He did his best to minimize in long telegrams, which he addressed to me at The Times, the significance of Prince von Bülow's language in the Reichstag; but he admitted quite frankly that it was Germany's reply to the rejection from Downing Street, on the very day I left Berlin, of the proposed basis for an Anglo-German alliance. Never again, I believe," Sir Valentine Chirò adds, "was the possibility of an alliance broached between the British and the German governments. Germany trod, more and more recklessly, the path which led to 1914 and to the Treaty of Versailles."

RENE VIVIANI RETURNS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris PARIS, France (Thursday)—Rene Viviani, on his return from South America, where he delivered many speeches, declared himself highly pleased with the welcome which he had encountered. But he added that he had observed that the Germans in South America were powerfully supported by their government, while the French were little encouraged in their efforts to develop French commerce. He intends to use his influence toward the intensive development of French propaganda and trade in the countries of South America.

TENANTS ADVISED TO HOLD HOMES

District of Columbia Rent Commission Tries to Aid Them Pending Determination of Their Rights in Eviction Cases

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

Several nice, legal distinctions will enter into the decision of whether persons who have received eviction notices for October 1 will have to leave the apartments in which they have been living.

The rent commission is operating under the Ball Rent Act, which was designed to protect tenants against extortionate rentals and also against being forcibly turned out of their living quarters as long as they were paying rent and conducting themselves in a seemly manner. The commission is endeavoring to render the services for which it was created and has dealt with hundreds of rental cases. Its legal standing has been attacked and it lacks power to enforce its decisions. However, its moral effect is considerable and there is a lurking apprehension on the part of landlords that its constitutionality may be upheld and that it may be more advantageous in the long run to play safe by meeting its requirements.

October 1 is leasing time in Washington and this brings with it new conditions which the commission has not had to meet before. At least 1000 eviction cases have been appealed to the commission. The persons concerned have been informally advised to remain where they are until their rights are established. In some cases the eviction notices have been served on tenants who have made themselves undesirable by protesting against previous increases of rent—and have won—and in others they have been notified that they must purchase their apartments under the so-called cooperative plan or vacate.

It is believed that when the test comes, as it is expected it will within a few days, eviction of tenants on these grounds will not be regarded as legal by the commission. Under the Ball Rent Act possession of an apartment or house in which there is a tenant can be obtained only on one of two grounds, that the owner himself desires to occupy it or that the building is to be razed for the purpose of rebuilding on its site.

Many apartment houses have been put on the cooperative basis within the last few months. Persons occupying them have had no opportunity to find places to which they can remove. Those who are particularly optimistic or thoroughly desperate have undertaken to purchase their rooms rather than to be set out in the streets. Those whose financial conditions or prospects or whose terms of employment here do not render this feasible are waiting to see if they can be turned out and are appealing to the rent commission for relief.

In Washington there is an unusually large number of women tenants, mostly government employees. Many of them have lived here undisturbed for years and find it especially hard to meet the exigencies of sudden uprooting and an added financial burden. They have little time for house hunting and they are in no position to take on new responsibilities.

Whether the Supreme Court will decide this month that the rent commission is empowered to act or not, it is for the moment serving as an anchor of comfort to those being tossed about on a chartless and homeless sea. While they seek a permanent haven, the commission gives them temporary support.

Moving Day in New York

Many Tenants Expected to Try to Hold Apartments

NEW YORK, New York — New York's annual fall moving day may be marked by unprecedented confusion today, when 75,000 families set out to move their household effects on 2000 vans into new quarters, many of which already are occupied by determined tenants. This is the prospect forecast by van owners and real estate firms. The Van Owners Association, thrown behind schedule by the recent strike of movers, says it is overwhelmed with orders, and the outlook for a golden harvest for independent truckers seems excellent.

Arthur J. W. Hilly, chairman of Mayor Hylan's committee on rent profiteering, has advised "squatter sovereignty," under the terms of the new rent laws, for those who have been unable to find new quarters. Eviction, under the laws passed last week by the Legislature, is possible only upon presentation of proof by the landlord that the tenant is of undesirable character, that the landlord intends to occupy the apartment himself or that the building is to be torn down. And even then, the tenant cannot be summarily evicted, because the landlord must prove to the court his grounds for eviction before the tenant is forced to vacate.

Operation of this law, while it will bring relief to thousands of tenants, will work a corresponding hardship on other thousands, who signed leases for apartments now occupied, upon the owners' statement that they would be vacated on October 1.

PRESIDENT RECEIVES ENVOYS
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris PARIS, France (Wednesday)—President Millerand, installed at the Elysée, received today Dr. Mayer von Kauburenn, Ambassador of Germany, who presented his letters of credit.

NO AGREEMENT IN THE COAL DISPUTE

Miners and Mine Owners Announce to British Premier That No Agreement Has Been Arrived at in Recent Negotiations

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office LONDON, England (Thursday)—The miners' and miners' representatives announced to the Premier yesterday that they had been unable to reach an agreement. The breakdown of negotiations between them on the output question has again brought the country suddenly to the verge of a strike. Most people had jumped to the conclusion that all danger of stoppage had passed, and the shock of today's news to the public was reflected in the abnormal demand for newspapers and in the succession of eager inquiries outside Memorial Hall, near Flint Street, where the miners' delegate conference reassembled this morning.

There was much discussion between coal owners and miners on the question of fixing the datum line of tonnage on which to calculate the advances of wages, but the real obstacle to agreement was the refusal of the owners to recommend an immediate advance in wages.

The owners also tried in vain to persuade the miners to agree to a de-control policy. Some of the miners' leaders, with whom the Labor correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor discussed the matter, expressed the opinion that if the wages claim could be disposed of first, there would be little difficulty in arranging for a temporary output scheme on a sort of premium bonus basis; but they declared that the miners will not consent to permanent regulations of wages according to output after the present shortage of coal is no longer an obstacle to European reconstruction.

The Prime Minister, in his interview with the miners last night, gave no sign of willingness to depart from the position taken up by the government, even to the extent of conceding an increase in return for joint assurances of owners and men that an effort would be made to improve the output. The majority of the delegates at the miners' conference were instructed to hold out for 2s. increase.

The conference adjourned for lunch and a long discussion is expected. The renewal of negotiations at Downing Street, either by the miners of by the other sections of the triple alliance, acting independently, is considered probable.

STEADY IMPROVEMENT SEEN IN MESOPOTAMIA

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office LONDON, England (Thursday)—The Mesopotamian situation is gradually improving, and by the time Sir Percy Cox gets to work on the new Arab government, it is hoped that the rebellion will be practically overcome. Maj.-Gen. Sir Edmund Ironside is going to Mesopotamia with a junior command under General Sir Aymer Haldane, commander-in-chief in Mesopotamia.

General Ironside was in command on the Archangel front last year, and has lately been in charge of British troops at Ismid, fighting against Mustapha Kemal's rebels.

The latest Mesopotamia military communiqué states that Samawa, on the Lower Euphrates, is reported quiet, and the reconstruction of a railway west of Ur is making good progress. The blockhouse system on the Baghdad, to Fallujah railway was completed on September 26. British artillery bombarded an Arab encampment near Musayib on the Middle Euphrates. Heavy rains hindered further operations around Doltawa, which is northeast of Baghdad, as the roads were impassable to the British troops.

Prior to the British occupation of the town, the insurgents flooded the low country by breaking the Tahwila Canal. The accurate fire of the British guns drove the rebels from their positions on this canal, but, owing to the inundations, the movement of the British troops is now confined to the causeway. A convoy from Bakuba reached Doltawa and returned unopposed on September 27, but the telegraph line between these places, which had been repaired that day, was cut again during the night.

A number of sheiks made formal submission to the government at a conference on September 27. The day before Kizil Robat was surrounded and searched and a large quantity of government arms and stores was recovered.

AMERICAN SPEECH ON FINANCE DISCUSSED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris PARIS, France (Wednesday)—The letter from Nicholas Lenin to the German Independent Socialists, in which he summons them to dismiss from their ranks all moderate leaders and accept the conditions, which he recently outlined, for membership of the Communist International, has provoked violent controversy here. A decision on the subject of affiliation will be reached at the forthcoming party congress.

The moderate Independent Socialist newspaper, "Freiheit," denounces Mr. Lenin's "imperialist intervention" as an attempt to mislead German workers, and again directs the government's attention to the activities in Germany of well-paid Bolshevik agitators.

On the other hand, the Communist organ, the Red Flag, supports Mr. Lenin and calls on the German workers to dismiss their old-fashioned leaders and rally to his side. The violence and bitterness of this family quarrel surprises non-Socialists here.

WILSON VIEW ON TREATY OPPOSED

Charles E. Hughes Contends That the Irish Question Could Not Be Adjusted Under the Provisions of League Article XI

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office NEW YORK, New York—President Wilson's contention that the Irish question may be referred to the League of Nations under Article XI, is disputed by Charles E. Hughes, former Justice of the United States Supreme Court. He quotes former President William Howard Taft to the effect that such is not the case; that the League has no jurisdiction in any such matter, and that Great Britain would never consent to that interpretation of the article. Disputes referable to the League, according to Mr. Hughes, and with which the League may deal, are those between members of the League or between a League member and a state as defined by international law, in neither of which cases is Ireland to be found.

After accusing the Democrats of attempting to evade the issue in regard to the Treaty and the Covenant and declaring that Elihu Root was responsible for "whatever gain there has been in the recent endeavor to establish institutions looking to international law," Mr. Hughes said:

"There are signs of distress in the ranks of our opponents and particularly in the high command. Interpretations are coming from the White House. The one we are just reading apparently is directed to the Irish voter. While explaining that Article X, relating to external aggression wouldn't cover the case of Ireland, attention is then swiftly directed to Article XI, as apparently the hope of the Irish people.

Provisions of Article XI

"Article XI provides in substance that the League may concern itself with matters which may affect the peace of the world. I should like our friends in the other party, who are so intent upon a statement of all that the Covenant contains, to address some of their reproaches to their most distinguished leader. When the President says in substance that the matter of self-determination of Ireland may be brought up before the League under Article XI of the Covenant, I commend his attention to a recent statement by Mr. Taft, as follows:

"Mr. Cox says when he is elected, and we enter the League, he will press a resolution in the League that Great Britain be compelled to grant Ireland independence, on the principle of self-determination. Of course, he will do nothing of the sort. He will find that no other member of the League will for a moment countenance the idea that the League has any jurisdiction of such a matter.

"But, apart from this, it must be pointed out, that if the matter does come before the League, then by the terms of the Covenant unanimous action would be required. And we cannot understand how even the prophetic vision of the White House can embrace a conception of Great Britain consenting to such action by the League."

Disputes Referable to League

"It will be noted that the disputes which are referable to the League, and with which the League may deal under other articles and upon which the parties to the dispute may not vote, are disputes between members of the League or between a member of the League and a state, of course meaning a state in international law. As Ireland does not come within this description, of course the matter would not fall within the disputes referable to the League and upon which action could be taken without the vote of the interested party. If the League can be imagined as taking up the matter under Article XI, the principle of unanimity would control.

"What, then, could be the object of

attempting to bring the cause of Ireland before the League when such an eminent friend of the League as Mr. Taft says it would be an attempt which no member of the League would countenance for a moment, and when it is apparent that the attempt would be abortive? The statement from the White House does not refer to these pertinent considerations based upon other articles of the Covenant and as an appeal for votes it can hardly last in effect the moment of its utterance."

Automatic Spirit

Mr. Hughes said there was extreme dissatisfaction on the part of the people with the conduct of the National Administration, and that the dissatisfaction existed both as regards domestic and foreign affairs. He said the people objected to the autocratic spirit which has permeated the various departments of the government and to the retention of war powers after the war had ended, as well as to extravagance in expenditures.

"So far as the Democratic candidacy suggests any new leadership," said Mr. Hughes, "the manifestation of its quality has not won the confidence of the people. The American people want steadiness, a deep sense of responsibility, absolute sincerity of purpose, and they know too well the essential requirements of these times to sanction unbridled and demagogic utterances which can have no effect but to inflame passion, confuse understanding, and make difficult, if not impossible, a sober consideration of grievance and a rational progress."

Taking up the matter of foreign relations, Mr. Hughes said the President could have had an international association or league, but he was not content with this. The Republicans, he said, did not make the League the issue, but the Administration made it.

NO SIGN OF COUP BY MONARCHISTS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Berlin

BERLIN, Germany (Wednesday)—Relief is expressed here that the great shooting festival of Bavaria, on the occasion of which, the Socialist press declared it likely that an attempt would be made to proclaim the monarchy, passed off without incident yesterday at Munich. Thirty thousand guards from all parts of Bavaria took part in the festival, in which a speech was delivered by the Prime Minister, Mr. Kahr.

Even the Socialist organ, "Vorwärts" tonight admits that now there seems no immediate likelihood of a monarchist coup in Bavaria, although it says that the enemies of the republic are still active, and only the premature discovery of the proposed coup led to its temporary abandonment. Moderate newspapers report the existence of a monarchist movement and declare there is no likelihood of Bavarian separation from the rest of Germany.

EMPLOYERS PRESENT DEMANDS TO UNION

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office NEW YORK, New York—The usual spectacle of an employers' association presenting demands to a union of its employees is presented here. The Clothing Manufacturers Association will present to the Amalgamated Clothing Workers' proposals for certain changes in the relations between employers and employees. The manufacturers wish to return to the piece-work system, to base rates on scales prevailing in other clothing markets, to obtain cooperation of workers in maintaining individual records of production in shops and cutting rooms, to establish individual standards of production for work in shops and cutting rooms, to have the right to change contractors, to insure adequate freedom to discipline, to hire workers and to introduce improved machinery. The Amalgamated up to last night had not been officially informed of these demands, but it is said to be ready to receive them and to join in submitting them to proper arbitration.



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WILSON'S Certified MARGARINE

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR IT

The Wilson label protects your table.



WILSON & CO. your guarantee

A. L. Foster Company
HARTFORD, CONN.

FALL HATS
\$5 and \$6





The Odd Man

An odd man, lady!
Every man is odd.

Tony, the Junk Man

Tony's horse crawled over the rough pavings, the iron tires of the wagon grated and bumped from stone to stone and Tony's monotonous voice was no more musical than the clump of his horse's hoofs or the grating of his wagon wheels. From the beginning of one block to the next cross street, Tony droned forth his muddled call. It was a mixture of Italian and English, understandable to neither race and conveying nothing in itself. One had to see the wagon and Tony before the call could be translated—then one was not sure whether the man was peddling vegetables or buying junk.

But Tony evidently made a living, for he had urged his horse over the streets—edging the Italian quarter of San Francisco for years and in all that time his monotonous appeal had not varied, the snail's pace of his horse had never quickened and Tony's wagon creaked back to the little dilapidated shack at night with a meager collection of junk.

Tony gave out nothing—no cheer, no briskness, not a vestige of business-like methods, and he reaped that which he sowed. It was due to his persistence, or rather habit, of going over and over the same territory and sort of impressing the residents in a dull fashion that he had become an institution and that they should patronize him. At any rate, Tony, the tiresome and dogged junk man eked out a pittance for himself and his horse and lived a life which was devoid of color and ambition—that is, he did this until the day he picked up a battered, unvarnished phonograph and a few scattered records.

That night he carried the phonograph to his shack, thinking that he could repair it sufficiently to sell for a few more cents than it had cost him. After tinkering with it for an hour or more, Tony examined the records—there was only one which was in condition to be used. He slipped this record on the machine and tested the workings of the phonograph. The horn was twisted, the sounding box warped, the needle scratched, but somehow, when the first bars of the accompaniment filled the small room, Tony suddenly grew tense with interest. It seemed that he had a visitor, that company was his, and oh, how lonely his evenings had been! When the voice took up the song, Tony sank back in his uncomfortable chair and drank in every note of the singer's voice. There was a lift and swing to the piece, far from classical, but the refrain appealed to Tony. Over and over again he played that poor, battered record on the squeaky phonograph, bending forward and tapping his foot in time to the repeated chorus.

Tony did not understand the words, but in a mechanical fashion he caught the tune. Although of Latin blood, Tony was not musically inclined, but that gay little air appealed to him. He hummed it at first, then he attempted to repeat the words of the singer, but in this he was not successful. Almost unconsciously Tony began to fit in with the tune the words with which he was most familiar—his call for junk. By degrees, with much patient practice, Tony cleared up his heretofore muddled cry. That night he went to bed in a much more contented frame of mind than in months.

In the morning, while he was preparing his breakfast, he set the phonograph going and again he chanted his call to the lilting music of the chorus. It had an inspiring effect upon Tony. Something awakened in his breast—he spoke affectionately to his horse—gave him an extra wisp of hay and the day's work did not loom up so monotonously as in the past. But once in the neighborhood where he had plodded to and fro for many years, Tony did not have the courage to try his old call with its new musical arrangement. Yet he was eager to do so—there was an impelling force which prompted him to give it a trial. His first attempt was scarcely audible, yet it caused Tony to look hastily about to see if anyone had heard him. He thought he would venture to another part of the city where no one knew him, then perhaps he could muster up courage to break into song, but his horse plodded along over the same old route, and Tony could not make up his mind to seek other fields, these were his rightful stamping grounds, and here he would stick.

Again he chanted his call, this time with better success. A window was thrown up and a woman beckoned. "Ah, dat' de fine song you got, Tony. You gotta a good business today, what?" exclaimed the woman, smilingly bringing forth a goodly armful of discarded objects.

The deal was made and both parties were satisfied, so Tony clambered to his wagon seat thrilled with this first result of his original experiment. He grinned happily as he shook the reins over his horse's back and chanted the lilting words with dash and vigor:

Have you gotta any bottle, any boots, today?

Any pot-hat-bottles, any boots—I'll pay!

Along Tony's accustomed route he was greeted with amused shouts and surprised questions. His regular customers were amazed at this sudden awakening of the hitherto uninteresting junk man and he gained many new customers who were attracted by his unusual and musical slogan:

Get a sack, get a dress, get a iron for me? Get a hot-hat-bottle for old Ton-ee?

Tony was compelled to make two

extra trips with his day's gleanings and at each trip he ran into his shack and played the cracked record on the battered phonograph that he might not forget the lilting tune.

And now Tony has an extra man working for him; he has enlarged his place of business and has leased a better cottage. He wears a smile that has become a habit since he broke into song. He keeps the little old phonograph and the cracked record and rehearses his musical chant to the tune which has brought about such a wonderful change in his life.

He goes over the same old streets edging the Latin Quarter of San Francisco and no one who hears him, for the first or the hundredth time, would ever think that Tony was once a glum and cheerless individual.

ALGONQUIN PARK THREATENED

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

To anyone who doesn't know the Algonquin Park let it be said that it is a Canadian Government preserve situated in Ontario, a glorious wilderness of lakes, rivers and no roads, where the flora and fauna of the country are supposed to be preserved in all their pristine abundance, where the canoe and the tump-line are the signs-manual of the wanderer and where the sound of the gun and the tree-felling axe are not heard in the land.

But, with or without the knowledge of the Ontario government, the sound of the gun and the axe are growing so loud and are laying waste the animals and timber in such a way that at the present rate it can only be a few years until the title "preserve" becomes nothing much more than a horrible satire to remind the native born of yet another good thing gone politically wrong through want of a little homely imagination.

Take the gun first; it is impossible to do the situation justice without plain speaking. The camper is rightly forbidden to carry firearms of any description—there are no dangers and he doesn't need them—and yet such is the dimunition of the fur-bearing animals that a recent three weeks' trip through the heart of the park didn't reveal the sight of one beaver or bear, only a single mink and no other furry animal of any kind, when only a few years ago they were plentiful everywhere.

Ask those that make the park their home! There are a good many of them, guiding and guarding, keenly intelligent and loving the lonely life.

The Wiseacre Gives Orders

They will tell you with some bitterness that one day there came to the Highland Inn, which is the park headquarters, a political wiseacre and in all innocence he was shown a number of beaver lodges—two or three the critics says. Straightway he declared that the beaver must pay a share of the upkeep of the park, the howling wilderness must yield its harvest. Economy is the watchword!

And so the new order went forth and the old order changed. The Ontario government accounts alone know how much the friendless furry things have paid, how much of a burden they have lifted from the groaning taxpayer. It can only be said that they are vanishing in the process and the lodges are empty and the pools silent where once they flapped and frolicked between the lights.

The park rangers were ordered to take a quantity of beaver skins every year—they obeyed. The poachers obeyed also. They new that it was impossible for the rangers to be trapping themselves and at the same time to prevent others from trapping elsewhere, and it is conceivable that a wiseacre government might have guessed it too.

Guerrilla Warfare Begins

So the rangers ranged here and the poachers poached there and the price of skins went up by leaps and bounds. Algonquin Indians from Golden Lake Reserve who had never in their heart of hearts relinquished their hereditary right to the old hunting grounds, grew bolder, while the paleface, entirely shameless, came and left a trail behind him. No one said a word, the park was making its first return. Then came the cry, The wolves are destroying the deer. No doubt they were a number of them at any rate, for where the deer are preserved the wolves will follow.

So war was declared on the wolves and every other fur-bearing animal paid terrible toll in the process, for the wolf is the wariest of the wild and the last to be taken.

Few Bills Paid

Beaver skins even at present prices will not pay many of the park bills; they should not be allowed to pay any at all. Ontario can well afford to preserve her playground for her people without destroying the glories of it in the process.

Then the rangers would have eyes for the lawless instead of for the lovely, and the wolves could be pursued in any manner which did not bring destruction on the innocent.

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TENNYSON'S HOME IN SURREY

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

Aldworth is for sale—Aldworth, the house on the slopes of Blackdown, near Haslemere, where the soft blues of the distance recall memories of Italy, and where Tennyson passed more than 20 years. In 1867, wanting a change from his home in Freshwater, which was becoming too well known to tourists to afford him the peace for which he craved, he and his wife came to Haslemere to stay at Streatley Farm, and Mrs. Tennyson fell in love with the place, one of the most beautiful, perhaps, in England.

"My wife has always had a fancy for the sandy soil and the heather-scented air of this part of England," wrote Tennyson to the Duke of Argyll, "and we are intending to buy a few acres and build a little home here."

The ground was bought, and the

have a success equal to that which Irving's skill and care and personal genius won for "The Cup" and "Becket." "The Cup" was first produced on January 3, 1881, and ran for 127 nights, Tennyson himself coming to see it on February 26, 1881. "Becket," which was produced in 1884, was produced by Irving on February 6, 1893, proving an instantaneous success.

Many were the visits that Irving paid to Aldworth to discuss the possible production of "Becket." In the first place, as written, the play was not to be compared to it. You dropped in and out—without formality, and occasionally—very occasionally—there was something amusing enough to remember and write about.

The critic wouldn't admit that the movies ever satisfied him, in fact they worried and baffled him. They always seemed on the point of turning the corner and never doing it. They were so full of possibilities and so empty of achievement. He always came back to the verdict that there is no real drama in them at all, but there are delightful incidents. So he went on going to them like old Micawber, hoping that something artistic would turn up. He went by design occasionally when he saw a name that attracted him; he went far often by accident when he was bored, and he was ready to admit that the accidents had it; there had been happy surprises among them and he wouldn't like to remember the disappointments the others had given him.

But lately they seemed to have struck the abysmal depths of fatuity. They weren't horribly, glaringly bad or anachronistic, they were just stupid.

If it was as the posters outside shouted in primary colors a dramatization of a famous novel then every point was sure to have been turned upside down in order to force the highly paid hero and heroine into an unnatural prominence, while if it was just the usual something which no one had ever heard of, then it invariably had so little significance except pleasant faces and backgrounds that he couldn't recall a yard of it by the time he was round the corner.

So the critic sat in his armchair professionally unhappy, his prognostications and hopes didn't seem to be coming true. The acting was fair, even if it was stereotyped. The character types were often good and there was no doubt that the choice of lighting, scenery, and occasionally costume was excellent.

There was something more fundamentally wrong than that, and as he thought the light seemed to grow brighter, and this is the substance of it.

The moving pictures aren't rightly drama at all, and the persistent effort to make them dramatic is exactly what is wrong with them. The movies are narrative, story-telling, pure and simple, and that is why, bad as they are, every one loves them because every one always loved story-telling since the world began.

Think of the "Hundred and One Nights"; think of the Decameron and the Northmen's sagas; think of the tremendous traditions of the South Seas where they glory in reciting the deeds of their ancestors unto the one hundred and fiftieth generation!

Hubert—The voice of the people blesses the.

Becket—And I bless The people, love them, live for them and yet

Not me, not me! they bless the Church in me.

The Voice of the People goes against the King.

The Voice of the Lord is in the Voice of the People!

The Voice of the Lord is in the warring floods.

And He will lead His people into Peace.

The Voice of the Lord will shake the wilderness.

The Voice of the Lord of unbelief.

The Kings and Rulers that have closed their ears.

Against the Voice—and at their hour of doom

The Voice of the Lord will hush the hounds of Hell.

That ever yelp and snarl at Holy Church

In everlasting silence!

It is interesting to learn from Bram Stoker that this fine speech was inspired by the roar of the sea.

"The Forresters," a play by Tennyson which America welcomed, but which is little known in England, was also due to a suggestion from his friend Irving, who wanted Tennyson to write a play on Robin Hood. He also tried to induce Tennyson to dramatize the "Life of Dante," which suggestion Tennyson waived aside, saying:

"A fine subject! But where is the Dante to write it?"

With Servants to Command

A writer in The Indian Daily News, home in London for the first time in eight years is amazed at the way families who once "did" with nine servants, now manage with three and at those who managed with three now doing with none. "They seem to make everything for themselves," he writes back to Calcutta, "but I do wish they wouldn't keep advising me to get a bootmaker's outfit and learn to cobble for myself." He describes the "ready cooked" departments of grocery stores, a new thing on such vast scales in London, and concludes that life may not be so hard after all, though, for himself, he will the more cheerfully return to India, where a man may command his servants and need not arm himself with the tools of many trades.

The timber is a different matter, and the camper is a child in such things, but whatever the contracts, agreements, laws, and leases and the government's authority may be, the fact is that the great and glorious white pine stands, like the fur beavers, are going just as fast as saw can fell them and railways will be driven through the virgin fastnesses to take them out. A summer day's journey will show no red deer feeding in the sunset where he fed a year ago; and it will pass stark clearings where the lumber camp riggers along the lake shore, sacred but a year ago to the fretful porcupine and the sportive squirrel.

It was during the time that he resided here that Tennyson's attention was centered in his plays, all of which were published after Aldworth was built. It is the custom in some quarters to speak slightly of Tennyson's dramatic work, yet were "Queen Mary" revived now, when our stage has thrown aside many of its convictions, it is possible it might

A REMEDY FOR THE MOVIES

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

The critic had been a moving picture lover for years.

After work and before dinner on a wet winter evening there are few indoor sports to be compared to it. You dropped in and out—without formality, and occasionally—very occasionally—there was something amusing enough to remember and write about.

The critic wouldn't admit that the movies ever satisfied him, in fact they worried and baffled him. They always seemed on the point of turning the corner and never doing it. They were so full of possibilities and so empty of achievement. He always came back to the verdict that there is no real drama in them at all, but there are delightful incidents.

So the critic came to his conclusions, right or wrong. Let the moving pictures be known as the stories they are and not the plays they are not. Then we might have a new art, picture story acting and writing. And, the critic finished luxuriously, if the stories last longer to tell than the hashed drama, then the comedies would vanish without anyone being a penny the worse.

they should get all idea of drama out of their heads and tell it as brilliantly as they could within the limits of the time at their disposal.

With the tremendous possibilities of the camera, the picturization of a story opens up an immeasurable field of delight if only the story could be taken as an entity in itself and not made into a peg on which to hang the director's ideas of the drama.

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LETTERS

Brief communications are welcomed, but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability. He does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions so presented. No letters published unless with true signatures of the writers.

An Appeal to the Women
To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

Please allow me space in your paper to ask the loyal women if they realize the grand opportunity which has been granted them to make better the conditions of our nation. If all loyal women will pledge themselves to work together for what will protect the purity of the home, the business, social and political life, and not aim to gain by holding an office, or financial or social prestige.

Only by the best intentions can women's votes be a help to the community, otherwise discord and unhappiness will be the result.

Who but a mother knows the sacredness of the home? Who but a child can know the influence of the home, and who, when grown to manhood or womanhood, can thank, or criticize the ones who were the means of early training? Now is the time for mothers to do some thinking, not only mothers, but all women who can by their vote bring about good results which will uplift and help in various ways. It is the duty of every woman to vote for what is good and healthful to the community.

The writer suggests that neighborhood or ward groups be started, to hold mock legislative sessions and to discuss important bills which their state legislature introduces, and that the members of the mock legislature pledge themselves to vote for what is right and uplifting. At the end of the session it will be interesting to learn how near the mock legislature and the state correspond.

This will give the women practical training should they be called upon to hold important offices and will also enlighten the numberless women who are now ignorant of what is best for their city or town.</p

POSTAL SAVINGS SYSTEM DISCUSSED

Eugene Meyer Jr. and Herbert Hoover Reply to Mr. Burleson's Objections to Extension—Opposition by Savings Banks

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—In view of the expressed opposition by A. S. Burleson, Postmaster-General, to a part of the testimony given by Herbert Hoover before the United States Senate committee on reconstruction and production, regarding extension of the scope of the federal postal savings system, Eugene Meyer Jr., former managing director of the War Finance Corporation, whose recommendations regarding the proposed changes Mr. Hoover substantially indorsed, was asked by a representative of The Christian Science Monitor to outline a review of the favorable and opposing opinions brought out so far in discussion of this method of stimulating thrift and thereby stabilizing economic conditions.

Mr. Hoover was also asked to express an opinion regarding Mr. Burleson's denial that the post office, with reference to postal savings, was profiteering at the expense of those citizens least able to protect themselves from profiteers of all sorts, governmental profiteers included.

Mr. Hoover's Views

Mr. Hoover reiterated his statement that the payment of less than 2 per cent interest on postal savings deposits to wage earners and small business men, particularly those who are European-born, is nothing less than profiteering of a most reprehensible sort.

Mr. Burleson had said that he doubted the ability of the Post Office Department to overcome the opposition by private institutions in case a substantial increase in interest rates to postal savings depositors was attempted. Mr. Burleson also said that Mr. Hoover's testimony would arouse "unwarranted suspicion and unrest among our 500,000 savings depositors."

In reply to this, Mr. Hoover told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor that opposition would not come from the really big bankers, but from the class "who always cry out in opposition to a proposal making for social betterment, on the ground that it will make the people distrustful of existing conditions."

However archaic existing conditions may be," Mr. Hoover said, "there will always be found those who defend them on such flimsy grounds as Mr. Burleson indicates."

The Postmaster-General cited the activity of his department in the sale of War Savings Stamps as offering to small investors a means of utilizing their savings in investments offering fair interest returns.

Statement by Mr. Meyer

Mr. Meyer, in his statement to this office, quoted figures showing that the sale of War Savings Stamps is dwindling monthly, disproving the implication that small investors consider War Savings Stamps an attractive peace-time investment.

The presentation of my recommendations to Senator Calder's committee," Mr. Meyer said, "providing for the expansion of the postal savings system, has resulted in widespread discussion. The proposal has met with general approval, and the breadth of the support may be measured by the fact that strong approbation extends from the heads of some of the most important national banks and private bankers and presidents of our largest industrial corporations to the recognized leaders of some of the largest Labor unions. The head of the savings division of the Treasury Department and Postmaster-General Burleson have also discussed the subject.

The five concrete proposals which I presented to Senator Calder, chairman of the committee, have not been specifically opposed. A raise in the interest rate, changes in the regulations to permit interest being paid for part of a year, extension of the number of offices authorized to accept deposits, stimulation of the development of the system by giving the postmasters some recognition for their work in connection with postal savings, and application of the greater part of the funds deposited to investment in government short-time securities, instead of being deposited in the banks as at present at 2½ per cent, constitute the recommendations.

"Some general opposition from a

few savings banks officials has developed. The opposition divides itself into two classes: those who disapprove of the recommendations because they will be ineffective, and those who disapprove because they fear they will be so effective as to work injury to existing savings banks and such institutions.

"Perhaps the latter class has the more right to be considered seriously, because if my recommendations accomplish less than is anticipated no harm can be foreseen from paying somewhat higher rates of interest and changing the regulations in the interest of fairness and justice to the depositors who even now are on the books of the postal savings system.

"With regard to those who fear too great a development of the postal savings system from their point of view, it is well to recall that the original bill was strongly opposed by the same class of people and for the same reason.

"They are the same people who were fearful that the payment of 4½ per cent on government bonds would draw all the money out of the savings banks during the war.

"The war finance corporation, of which I was a director, or managing director, from the date of organization in May, 1918, until June 1, 1920, had authority to lend hundreds of millions of dollars, if needed, to savings banks under the broadest power. Although the corporation was called upon to lend about \$350,000,000 during the period of its activity to banks and bankers, to war industries, and to railroads, the total advances to savings banks reached the insignificant total only of \$550,000. Not one cent of even this small amount was advanced on account of withdrawals of depositors.

War Savings Certificates

"The Treasury Department and the Postmaster-General suggest that war savings certificates are the solution, but the steadily declining figures of the sales of these certificates ever since the close of the war indicate they are not satisfactory.

Beginning with the huge sum of \$211,000,000 in July, 1918, the figures dwindle to the comparatively insignificant sum of \$2,200,000 in August, 1920. This indicates clearly that war savings certificates are not proving popular as a form of thrift investment in peace time.

The rate is 4 per cent and the safety of the investment is absolute, but the figures prove that investment in these is dwindling in nature as the disturbed position of the world at large will permit."

"Statesmen, economists and financiers are unanimous in expressing the absolute necessity for increased savings. The principle has been preached from the highways and the byways, but the practice has not followed upon the preaching. I have ventured to make my recommendations with the idea that if we could add to the preaching a simple, easily understood agency by which thrift could be practiced, viz., a savings bank deposit—and offer it through the universally known agency of the government—the post office—a quicker, a bigger and a more beneficial result for our citizens and for the Nation could be accomplished than in any other way that has been proposed."

GERMAN ECONOMIC PLANS IN ARGENTINA

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Commercial development of Argentina has strengthened the desire in German circles to participate in Argentine affairs, according to a summary of a recent report of the German-Argentine Economic Union received by the Department of Commerce. Work was begun as early as the summer of 1918 through the German Chamber of Commerce in Buenos Aires for the establishment of German processes and methods.

The German plan, according to the union's report, is not only to use capital and experts in industrial and financial lines, but also to operate in Argentina under the protection of patents taken out there. By bringing Argentine capital into manufacturing businesses, the report continued, goods can be made and sold in Argentina and these enterprises naturally buy their machines, apparatus, chemicals and some raw materials from German sources.

For That Autumn Appetite

With the first snappy days of Autumn comes a sharpened appetite which so often calls for good cheese.

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ELKHORN CHEESE IN TINS
8 VARIETIES

GREATER STABILITY IN BUSINESS SEEN

September Report of Federal Reserve Board Notes Price Cuts, Good Crop Yields, and Better Banking Condition

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Greater stability in business, in spite of the processes of readjustment due to price reductions, is indicated in the September report of the Federal Reserve Board, issued today.

"After an apparent slowing down in the price reduction movement during mid-summer, it has again reappeared,

and the past month has seen substantial cuts in well-known automobile makes, textiles of various classes, shoe and leather goods, and in other wholesale prices," the report states.

"Reductions have occurred in a variety of staples including wheat. Changes in prices have tended to make business men and bankers cautious about future commitments. Accordingly, business is now being done on a shorter term credit basis than is normal.

Excellent crop yields have resulted in sustaining buying power, while improved movement on the railways has given assurance of steadier and earlier marketing than has been believed possible.

Banking conditions in several districts have decidedly improved, and from some it is reported that business enterprises are working into a position to finance themselves to a greater degree by reducing inventories and by exercising more careful scrutiny over credits.

Crop Move Smoothly

"The crop moving process has gone ahead on the whole smoothly, and the peak of the demand for funds has practically passed without serious inconvenience and with no prospect of an increase of difficulty.

Speculation, both in commodities and in securities, has been at a relatively low level, and there has been a gratifying diversion of banking funds to the service of productive industry in many lines.

From various federal reserve districts, improving conditions and growth of optimism are reported. There is indication that business conditions are now definitely on the road toward stability of as great and confirmed a nature as the disturbed position of the world at large will permit."

In regard to the New England district, the report states that "industries and trade are still feeling their way cautiously but with confidence toward the objective of stable business and financial conditions. Uncertainty is apparently due almost wholly to the price situation. Markets for raw materials have undergone no substantial change. There is partial resumption of manufacturing activity and a hopeful outlook in retail trade. A more optimistic feeling exists than was present last month.

The Textile Situation

"The textile situation during the month has been of unusual importance in all of the producing districts. An outstanding event has been a reduction of 33 1/3 per cent by the Amoskeag Mills of Manchester, New Hampshire, while the action of the American Woolen Company in cutting its prices from 15 to 25 per cent and resuming operations after a two months' shutdown established a new level of basic values in an important branch of the woolen industry. Corresponding reductions in the prices charged by important wholesalers and retailers in different parts of the country are tending to transfer the benefits of price reductions from manufacturers and wholesalers to consumers. In this connection the reductions made by the two largest mail order houses in the country are symptomatic of general conditions.

"The labor situation for the month has presented considerable variations. In the manufacturing regions employment has been less steady, owing to short-time operations or suspensions in some quarters. In New England it is reported that relations between employers and operatives in the leading manufacturing districts would appear, on the surface at least, to be more harmonious than at any time in the past.

Conditions in Leather Markets

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—"Reports that the Armour Leather Company might close down or curtail operations are

ous than for some time." Unemployment, however, exists in various quarters. Wage increases are still to be noted here and there, the most conspicuous one in the Boston district being that accorded to street railway employees in eastern Massachusetts outside of Boston.

Miners Returning

"There has been dissatisfaction in the anthracite coal region because of the decision of the wage scale commission, but many of the miners are now returning to work. In the middle west it is reported from all parts of the district and all industries that there is increasing efficiency on the part of Labor. This is coupled with an increase in supply.

"The housing shortage continues to be acute in the principal cities. In New York the bulk of the new building is on contracts executed last spring or late in the winter. However, building at prevailing prices has reached or passed its peak.

"There has been continued wrecking of houses to be supplanted by business buildings. For August, 1910 contracts were awarded in New York and northern New Jersey, the valuation of which was \$38,000,000, as against \$46,000,000 in July. In Chicago easting is noted in the building trades. Building enterprises all through the Chicago district are still practically at a standstill. Net costs of building are now 15 to 20 per cent lower than they were a month ago. On the Pacific coast there was a falling off in building permits from \$15,582,000 in July to \$13,526,000 for August, but the number of permits issued was larger. The failure to build more freely is still assigned to the high costs of building which are estimated at from two to four times the pre-war costs."

Drop in Food Prices

Charity Society Finds Improvement—Position of Retail Merchants

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The Charity Organization Society says that for the first time in four years its charts of costs of living in its Manhattan and Brooklyn districts fail to show an increase in living expenses. The home economics department says that the statistics indicate an 8 per cent drop in food prices. Clothing prices seem about the same, they say, and were it not for the high cost of fuel and rents, they could decrease allowances to their clients. As it is, for the first time in four years they are not called upon for an increase. Retail merchants profess their willingness to cooperate with manufacturers and wholesalers, but as many have large stocks on hand purchased at high figures their position is somewhat difficult. It is reported that manufacturers throughout the country are trying in every way to reduce their overhead and so bring down costs, and retailers may have to make the best of momentary losses in order to hold their trade.

Cotton prices, according to a meeting of representatives of the Converters Association and of the Association of Cotton Fabric Finishers, vary from day to day according to the fluctuations of the supply of cotton goods. Prices today are quoted as from 40 to 60 per cent lower than in April, 1920. The converting trade in general has brought down all prices to values ruling today and the increased cost of production has been absorbed by the finishing, as for several months there has been no increase in finishing prices.

It is declared that if the retailers will not lower prices now instead of waiting until next spring, as some have proposed, they may find themselves unable to dispose of their high-priced stock and unable to hold their trade or meet their obligations.

Night Shift Laid Off

TOLEDO, Ohio—Toledo plants of the Willys-Overland Company were closed yesterday. Employees were instructed to report on Monday, by which time officials say it will be known definitely whether the plants will operate on a three-day-a-week basis or remain closed until conditions in the automobile industry get back to normal.

Falling off in the demand for automobiles which has affected motor car companies in general throughout the United States is assigned as the cause of the curtailment of production.

Automobile Plants Closed

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"Loss" Must Be Met

"Then you think that the Revere, in announcing a reduction, thought it would appear as if the market price was being met?" asked Mr. Allen.

"That is your statement," replied Mr. Atkins.

"But you nodded your head," answered the Attorney-General.

Mr. Atkins asserted that a "loss" of about \$250,000,000 must now be met, as a result of the declining market, stating that on July 1, 1920, raw sugar was quoted at 17.25, and that this price shrunk to 9.75 cents per pound. At that time approximately 2,000,000 tons of sugar had been purchased for the United States market, he said. The total cost of the shrinkage he placed at \$358,000,000. The estimated loss was based on what remained after allowing for a portion

of depression in the automobile industry.

Night Shift Laid Off

COLUMBUS, Ohio—Nine hundred of the 1600 employees of the Timkin Roller Bearing Company's plant here were laid off yesterday when the night shift was discontinued. It was announced that this action was taken because of

the curtailment of production.

Conditions in Leather Markets

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—"Reports that the Armour Leather Company might close down or curtail operations are

now being made by the leather industry.

Our Monday Specials Afford Uncommon Values Watch for them

wholly without foundation," said J. Ogden Armour, in a statement issued here yesterday. "The plants are running on full time, despite the liquidation process which has characterized the leather industry since the close of the war. Lower prices all along the line make it seem probable that the leather business will pick up rather than fall off in the near future. Prices for hides and raw material are such that we deem it safe to engage in normal tanning operations, and we look for a material increase in business in the near future."

Price of Fuel Reduced

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

DETROIT, Michigan—One of the

largest retailing and distributing firms

here announces a 10 per cent reduction

on domestic and steam fuel.

The company declared that a recent an-

nouncement from Washington re-

liefing wholesalers to a contract price

of 22½ cents a pound for about 800,

000 bags of sugar, although the ful-

fillment of those contracts by the

wholesalers made them face bank-

ruptcy, according to Edwin F. Atkins,

until Wednesday a director in the

company, who appeared in answer to

a summons to testify yesterday at the

resumed investigation conducted by J.

Weston Allen, Attorney-General of the

Commonwealth. Mr. Atkins is senior

member of E.

SOUND FINANCIAL CONDITIONS SEEN

Boston Bankers and Others in Touch With the Situation Say Contractions Have Been Met With Unparalleled Stability

BOSTON, Massachusetts—That the financial situation in the United States is eminently sound, and that both banking institutions and commercial houses have met the contraction of loans and credits with unparalleled stability is the practically unanimous opinion expressed by bankers and men closely in touch with local and national financial matters. It is also felt that everywhere the demands for the secondary crop movement are being met without undue strain upon the banking resources of the country. The tendency is to minimize the significance of temporary difficulties, isolated and few in number, which have followed incipient runs having little other basis than rumor and general misunderstanding of the fundamentals of finance.

With regard to cases in which state banking officials have assumed jurisdiction over a banking institution it is pointed out that no regularly functioning bank should be able or expected to pay out all of its deposits at a moment's notice. It should be recognized, bankers say, that a bank is not a vault where deposits are laid away awaiting demand, for, if it were, the depositor would pay a fee instead of receiving interest. This is, they say, the simplest financial axiom, and the one most ignored and misunderstood by the layman.

"It must be understood," one banking official declared, "that, in order to steer the nation on an equitable economic course, banks must make a wide variety of loans and extend credits in many different directions. Some of these can be quickly converted into cash assets, but others are long term agreements for future liquidation. In this connection, of course, the rediscounting privilege afforded its member banks by the Federal Reserve System is valuable, but the stability and same administration of the bank is the first requisite."

Reports from the Federal Reserve Banks show a uniformly high reserve despite the seasonal agricultural demands. Crop loans have reached a high point with practically no coincident stringency, reports say, and this is taken to indicate the firm general basis of financial transactions. A tendency to confident caution is noted, but bankers express conviction that the present movement towards the readjustment of prices contains no serious element.

There are, however, two questions that are being considerably discussed in financial circles. There is a sentiment voiced that there should be more care taken in the granting of charters to new banks and trust companies, and, also, that the nature of their business be more closely defined and supervised. Some limitations such as are imposed on member banks by the Federal Reserve System are recommended by many financial men.

The weight of opinion with regard to granting of charters is that the officials of the proposed institution be first found capable of conducting a bank or trust company in accordance with banking precedent. It is pointed out that banking is a profession hardly less specialized than the accepted professions. Therefore it is urged that the organizers of a new bank be men whose practical experience has been such as to fit them to administer finance intelligently and with the necessary care.

The other question under discussion is a recently noted tendency to mix politics with banking. Experienced bankers assert that the two fields of activity—banking and politics—differ widely in method. A tendency to regulate banking policies in accord with political friendships and affiliation is declared a direct contravention of the largely impersonal element in banking relations. Greater care by official agencies in these particulars is urged as a means of obviating misapprehensions with regard to banking practices.

WOOL IN MAINE CLOTH RAISED THERE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor AUGUSTA, Maine—It is learned that C. H. Crawford, sheep expert of the Maine Agricultural Department, through the Maine Sheep and Wool Growers' Association, has manufactured one lot of wool into men's suits, produced from wool grown in Maine, manufactured in Maine and confidently expected to be worn in Maine.

"The purpose of the association in this experiment is to prove to the people that Maine wool can be manufactured in this State and the fabric sold to the consumer at a much lower price than it is costing him at present and yet return to the producer of raw wool a much greater profit per pound than can possibly get elsewhere," explains Mr. Crawford in this connection.

Oswald Werner & Sons Co.

Dyeing and Cleaning

Ladies' and Children's Dresses
Gentlemen's Clothing

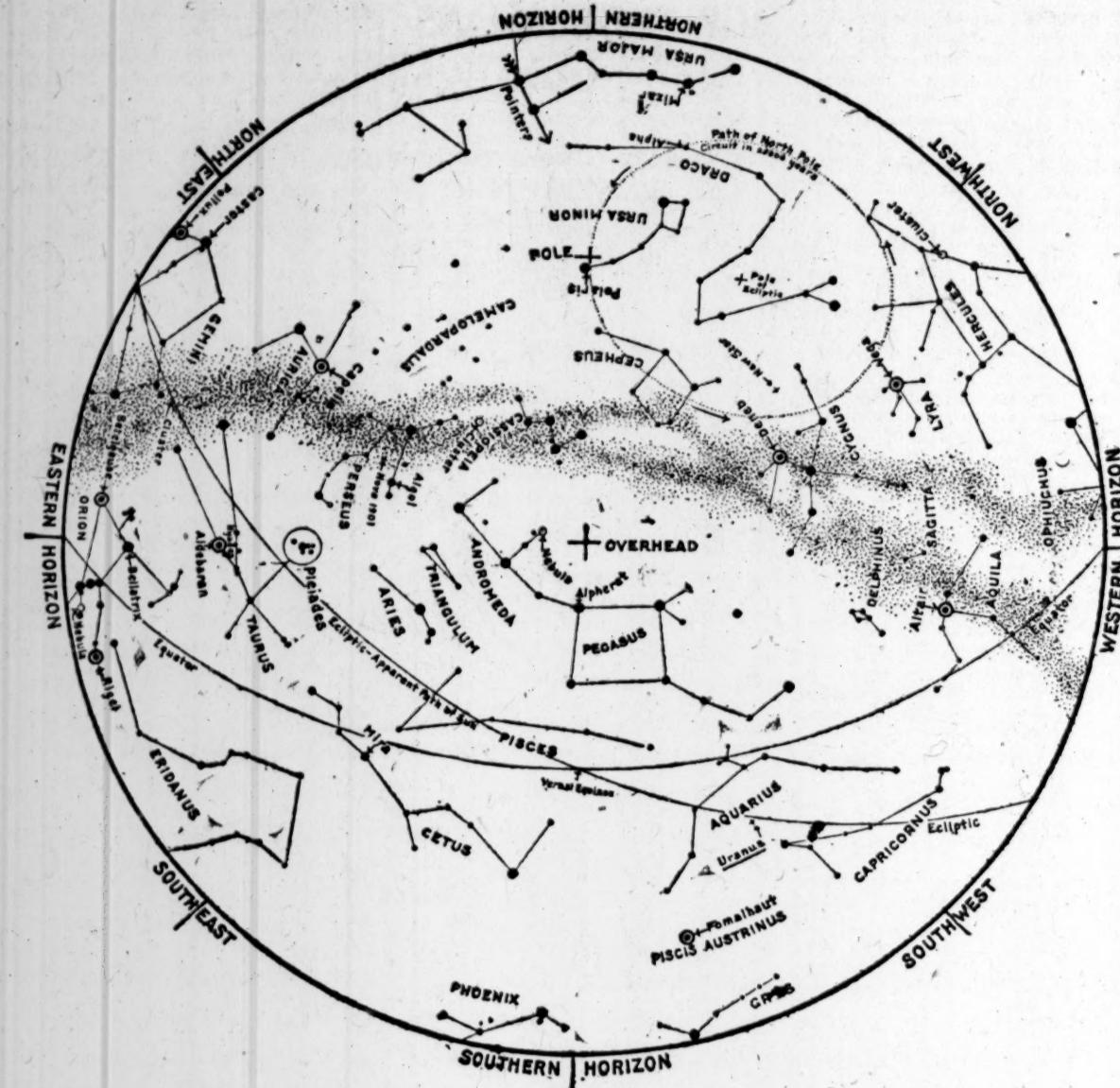
Household Goods of Every Description

PITTSBURGH, PA.

A. W. Smith
Flower Stores Company

Florists

LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTS AND CONTRACTORS
General Offices: Liberty at Sixth Ave., Pittsburgh



The October evening sky for the Northern Hemisphere

The map is plotted for about the latitude of New York City, but will answer for localities much farther north or south. When held face downward, directly overhead, with the "Southern Horizon" toward the south, it shows the constellations as they will appear October 6 at 11 p.m., October 21 at 10 p.m., November 6 at 9 p.m., and November 21 at 8 p.m. in local mean time. For "summer time" add one hour. The boundary represents the horizon, the center the zenith. For convenient use, hold the map with the part of the boundary down corresponding to the direction one faces. The lower portion of the map thus held shows the stars in that part of the sky according to their relative heights above the horizon. The names of planets are underscored on the map.

THE NORTHERN SKY FOR OCTOBER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

The twenty-fourth meeting of the American Astronomical Society was held at Northampton and South Hadley, Massachusetts, at the invitation of Smith College and Mt. Holyoke College. These colleges have flourishing astronomical departments, provided with observatories and all necessary appliances for instructing their students in the mysteries and beauties of the heavenly bodies.

The members of the society present came from all parts of the United States and Canada, and even from Mexico. They and their guests comprised nearly a hundred persons, the largest attendance in the history of the society. More than 50 papers were presented and discussed, which gave the latest reports of the work of the various members. The subject matter ranged from the most technical topics to what any layman could appreciate and enjoy. Some of the titles were as follows: "The Astronomical Aspects of Ether Theory Versus Relativity"; "The Probable Diameters of the Stars"; "Systematic Error in Stellar Parallaxes Determined Photographically"; "New Method of Observing the Position of Center of the Sun"; "Photometry of Eclipsed Moon"; "Preliminary Work for the Total Eclipse of September 10, 1923," and "When an Eclipse Prevented a War."

Mt. Wilson Telescope

At a conversation, exhibits of the various institutions and members were viewed, and on the same occasion a remarkable series of lantern slides were shown and described. These were of the gigantic 100-inch reflecting telescope recently put into commission on Mt. Wilson, California. The

instrument though weighing 100 tons is perfectly balanced on bearings almost frictionless, made so by flotation in troughs of mercury. The electrical control is most complete. By means of a keyboard of about 50 keys every desirable motion can be given to the instrument and its various parts, and at several different speeds. Samples of the photographic work were also thrown on the screen, and there the spectators could behold the most penetrating visions of nebulae and star clusters, far distant on the confines of space. The moon was shown under such magnification and perfect definition that one might almost imagine himself carried in an airplane above the lunar surface.

Best of all at such meetings is the social aspect and the intimate man-to-man exchange of ideas. Vague conceptions are quickened into life, and great thoughts are born for the extension of knowledge.

At our time of observation, the constellations present a brilliant spectacle. The bright stars are well distributed over the sky: Altair in the west, Deneb and Vega in the northwest, Fomalhaut in the southwest, Aldebaran in the east, Capella in the northeast, while Pollux, Betelgeuse and Rigel may be seen just rising on the eastern horizon. The Great Square of Pegasus is on the meridian above us. North of the zenith Cassiopeia's Chair shows its W-shaped form above the pole. Beneath the pole is Ursus Major, ready to rise again without sinking below the horizon.

The New Star Dimmer

The new star which shone forth in

Cygnus the last of August has now

lost most of its brightness. At time of

writing it is on the limit of naked-

eye visibility, and is not easily dis-

tinguished from the other faint stars

in the vicinity, except by those who

have been watching it from night to

night. The nature of such stars is

to fluctuate, and therefore it may

possibly become, for a time, at least,

much brighter than it now appears.

The planet Mercury, which has been

gaining ground to the eastward from

the sun, reaches its greatest distance

on October 25, when it begins to fall



New Shoes!

Styles, qualities and prices that demonstrate clearly why "The Store Ahead" is a centre of the shoe business of Pittsburgh.



This is one of the season's most popular styles—a medium shade of Tan Russia Calf with wing tip and brogue finish. It is a very serviceable oxford and is shown in all sizes and widths. Price... 13.85

The New Suits at Horne's

Our Women's and Misses' Suit stocks are so comprehensive, that a visit here is very likely to relieve one of the necessity of "shopping round" for the right suit. There are all fashionable types, from the strictly tailored to the elaborate costume suit.

Women's Suit \$48.50 to \$85.00. Misses' Suits, \$45.00 to \$345.00.

—Second and Third Floors

JOSEPH HORNE CO.

Pittsburgh, Pa.

back. Possibly about that date it may be seen south of where the sun sets. Being so far south at this time, it is very unfavorably placed for observation in the northern hemisphere. Venus is located south of the sunset point but higher than Mercury. It may be recognized by its great brilliancy. Mars is still visible as an evening star. It is moving rapidly to the east away from Antares. The other planets are either morning stars or inconspicuous.

A total eclipse of the moon occurs on October 26-27. It is invisible in New England, but may be seen in whole or in part in western North America, the Pacific Ocean and its shores, Australia, the Indian Ocean, eastern Africa and eastern Europe. Astronomically, a total lunar eclipse is by no means as important as one of the sun.

BETTER MOVEMENT OF COAL PROMISED

Massachusetts Fuel Administrator Presses Demands With Result of Indications of Cooperation by Companies and Railroads

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Carrying

his activities directly to the mouths of the mines in his determination to get coal enough to supply the needs of every family in the State, Eugene C. Hultman, Fuel Administrator for Massachusetts, says that the requests which he has made upon the coal companies and the railroads, for an adequate supply of fuel, have received recognition and that promised cooperation on the part of both, together with evidence that actual steps have been taken to promote the movement of a steady flow into this territory, is giving the situation a much brighter outlook and promise of an early abolition of the rationing regulation.

Companies producing what is known as "company coal" ordinarily furnish this State with about 80 per cent of its anthracite coal. Answers received

from these companies by Mr. Hultman tell of shipments having already left the mines headed for this Commonwealth. Some tell of the miners getting back to their places in the mines and the good prospects of an increasing output of coal in the immediate future, and one company speaks of being obliged to wait a few days for proper cars.

The presidents of the railroads of Massachusetts have promised Mr. Hultman that they would allow no embargoes to be placed upon coal and that all coal shipments would be transported to their destinations with all possible dispatch while railroads outside the State are indicating a similar determination.

In addition to the transportation difficulties and the miners' vacations,

the contractor has advised that the

price will be advanced to four times

its present cost. This will mean, ac-

cording to the city manager, that the

fuel bill alone, if closed at the price

demanded, amounts to \$2000 a month

more than the entire gross receipts

of the plant. Bids are being received

for coal, oil and wood, in the hope of

obtaining cheaper fuel.

during recent months pointed out by the authorities as having been responsible for much of the present fuel problem, independent companies that usually supply about 20 per cent of the State's anthracite coal, are accused with having taken considerable advantage of the tardy distribution of coal, by offering shipments to dealers whose contracts have not been filled by the regular companies and by charging unheard-of prices.

It is understood that many dealers, hard-pressed by their customers, have had to pay as much as \$15 a ton at the mines in order to get any coal at all, and a freight charge of \$4.50 or \$5 has compelled these dealers to charge \$21 and \$22.50 to the consumer.

In expressing his determination to get coal in a sufficient amount to supply the needs of the State, the Fuel Administrator declared that if the coal did not soon put in an appearance, he would go to Washington, to the Interstate Commerce Commission, to the coal companies or to whatever extent it was necessary for him to go to get coal for the people of the Commonwealth.

As a natural resource and one of the most important of the necessities of life, coal must in no way be withheld from the people, said Mr. Hultman. If it is found necessary the government should seize all properties that have to do with the production and transportation of coal, he asserted. He now looks, however, for genuine cooperation on the part of the coal companies and railroads.

Mr. Hultman calls upon the selectmen and local authorities of all towns in the State to see to it that no cars loaded with coal are permitted to remain so, that they be immediately returned to the mines, that if necessary town employees be put to unloading. The use of cars for storage purposes, he said, would tend to bring on an embargo by railroads and companies outside the State, and another such situation would be harder to overcome.

FREE OF DEBT UNDER COMMISSION RULE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

TALLAHASSEE, Florida—Under the commission manager form of government, which has been in effect in Tallahassee since last February, the city's utilities are now free from debt, and making a net earning equal to the interest of the bonded debt.

The city manager is now confronted, however, with a big increase in the price of fuel oil. The present contract for fuel oil, which is being used for boilers at the light and water plants, will expire in October, and the contractor has advised that the price will be advanced to four times its present cost. This will mean, according to the city manager, that the fuel bill alone, if closed at the price demanded, amounts to \$2000 a month more than the entire gross receipts of the plant. Bids are being received for coal, oil and wood, in the hope of obtaining cheaper fuel.

It was stated, further, that the Greek Chamber of Commerce at Athens was considering the establishment of a black list of defaulting merchants, both Greek and foreign. The entry of the name of a firm on this "black list" would involve a general boycott of the firm in Greece, and render it practically impossible for a firm so listed to do further trade in the country. This, however, would be a matter for future discussion, and cannot be entered into before consultation with foreign chambers of commerce.

With such reforms in the trade, foreign industrial and commercial houses may feel tolerably secure against bad credits in Greece. American exporters will learn the news with gratification and trade between America and Greece may assume greater proportions to the mutual benefit of both countries.

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The planet Mercury, which has been

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the sun, reaches its greatest distance

on October 25, when it begins to fall

PULLMAN

The Pullman Company Does Not Benefit

The purpose of this announcement is to correct a general misunderstanding that The Pullman Company benefits by the surcharge of 50% recently imposed on Pullman passengers.

The Pullman Company receives no part of this surcharge.

The surcharge was imposed solely to increase the passenger revenue of the railroads.

It simply requires an additional service of The Pullman

AUSTRALIA TO HOLD FEDERAL CONGRESS

Convention Will Consider Constitutional Amendments, the Present 20-Year Old Constitution Having Been Found Lacking

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The Prime Minister of Australia has made arrangements to assemble a federal convention at the end of the year to consider constitutional amendments. This intelligence was foreshadowed in the Governor-General's speech, and Mr. Hughes' pronouncement has been received with considerable satisfaction. Although the Commonwealth constitution is barely 20 years old it has been found lacking, and on more than one occasion efforts have been made to amend it, but without success.

The time has come, however, when a serious attempt must be made to amend the more glaring anomalies. The federal authorities, although possessing powers for industrial legislation, cannot interfere with a strike unless it extends beyond the limit of one state; then, and then only, can the commonwealth conciliation and arbitration act be brought into action. It almost would seem that strikes might be encouraged beyond one state in order to bring the commonwealth act into play. It is obviously absurd. The war has also shown further weak spots in the constitution, and overlapping in state and federal activities has caused considerable inconvenience.

Jealous of Rights

Since the announcement was made regarding the forthcoming convention men of all shades of public opinion have come forward with suggestions, some interesting and useful. The situation is a delicate one, for the states are still jealous of their rights.

The Acting Premier of Queensland, Mr. Flaherty, declared that he was not in agreement with the Premiers of western Australia and Tasmania in their contention that the states should have equal representation at the convention. His view was that the convention should express an opinion on the uniformity of taxation, electoral powers, the Senate, Upper Houses, state governors, and many other matters.

He thought that the convention should sit for several months, and reassemble about every 10 years. He advocated that each state parliament should appoint six representatives, and the commonwealth electorates should be grouped into 12, comprising six contiguous electorates which would each elect two representatives. This would give the convention 36 delegates. It would then, declared Mr. Flaherty, represent the people and Parliaments directly and would probably be able to map out for some years ahead the lines of a broad public policy.

The Premier of Tasmania thought it imperative that the smaller states should have equal representation and he objected to the suggestion that the convention should only deal with Section 51 of the constitution. It should not have power to review the whole of the relations of the Commonwealth and states.

Equal Representation Urged

The western Australian Premier, Mr. Mitchell, thought that nothing but equal representation of the states would be satisfactory, and he recalled the fact that the states were equally represented in the federal convention which framed the constitution. He, therefore, favored the same plan again. Failing this, he went so far as to say that the smaller states would be well advised not to take part in the convention, but added that he expected good results would follow the deliberations.

Of the many suggestions and criticisms offered, those of Mr. G. S. Beatty are worthy of attention. Recently appointed judge of the arbitration court of New South Wales, Mr. Beatty is a Labor man of considerable ability, who left his party on the constitution issue and nationalist government of New South Wales during the war. A former Minister for Labor, he visited England and the United States of America to explore industrial problems. He was consulted by the British Government at a time of Labor crises, and it was thought that he would have accepted an interesting appointment to deal with Labor questions in England. He returned, however, to Australia, resigned his seat in the Cabinet, being at variance with his leader, Mr. Holman.

State and Federal Powers

Mr. Justice Beatty has said that public opinion is ripe for a wide re-

PROBLEMS OF THE IRISH POLICE FORCE

Correspondence Shows That Constabulary Units Feel That Hostility Toward Them Is Because They Act as Armed Troops

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland.—Resignations of magistrates and police continue to be reported daily. In some districts members of the constabulary home on leave are being compelled, under threats, to leave the force. Certain constabulary correspondence reveals the facts that units of the Royal Irish Constabulary have lodged objections to carrying arms; to raiding houses, especially at night; to doing the duties of troops; and to acting with troops and under military officers. It is also obvious from the correspondence that the Royal Irish Constabulary are aware that the hostility shown toward them is because they are acting not as police, but as armed troops, and they believe that when they return to civil duties they will be quite immune from attack.

Head Constable Clark on July 16 asked permission of Inspector-General Smith of the Royal Irish Constabulary, to summon a meeting of the Constabulary representative body to discuss "very objectionable duties," some of these duties being those already quoted. Notwithstanding the inspector-general's reply that the matter was "not very urgent" a circular was, on July 23, sent by the representative body, summoning the county delegates for Leinster to meet as soon as possible, asking them, in the meantime, to make lists of the "objectionable duties," and to come to the meeting in "good fighting form," as the matter was "very urgent."

Hitherto Civil Force

A typical example of the obnoxious duties, promptly forwarded by the Royal Irish Constabulary at Moate, County Westmeath, may be quoted:

"Moate, August 1, 1920.

"The men of this station are unanimous that the following suggestion should be put before the representative body: That men should not be armed on day patrols, which we consider would leave us less liable to attack, as in the case of the Dublin metropolitan police who are immune from attacks since they ceased to carry arms on ordinary duty."

The Royal Irish Constabulary Reserve Force consisting of 400 men kept at the dépôt, Phoenix Park, Dublin, are also showing signs of protest against the present system of arming a hitherto civil force. Recently, when ordered to fall in for routine drill on the square, they refused, and stacked their rifles. When questioned by an officer, their spokesman replied: "We want to see no more of these," and added that they hoped no objection would be raised to their recognition as an ordinary civil force. It is stated that the recruits joined in the protest, but the "Black and Tans"—as the semi-military imported police force are called—too, no part. The reserves are highly disciplined, and are used for special duty only. Their last appearance was in Clare during the trouble there in 1918. The authorities are having consultations over this new development of the general state of discontent among the Irish police.

A Daring Attack

One of the most daring attacks yet effected on police barracks was that which took place recently at Ballyvary, County Mayo, when about a hundred young men surrounded the building, which stands in the center of the village and was very strongly fortified; and at 12 noon, under cover of a field of oats, remained concealed until an unsuspecting policeman, open-

ing the barrack door, afforded them an opportunity of rushing it. The small garrison, consisting of six at the time, was completely overpowered and surrender was inevitable. The booty falling to the raiders comprised 26 rifles, 25 revolvers, 5000 rounds of ammunition, a large number of hand grenades, hundreds of shotguns, and some Lewis guns.

Correspondence from Dublin, Belfast and Portadown was seized recently by eight armed men at Omagh and official letters abstracted. The night postman on the Dublin and South-Eastern Railway at Gorey had to deliver up his mail-bag under similar circumstances. Five bags of letters were also carried away by seven men from Dromore station on the arrival of the Dublin mail train. At about the same time at Goleen, County Cork, the mail car from Skibbereen to Crookhaven was held up and robbed for the second time within a month. Similar robberies recorded include one at Kilnacan, County Limerick, and one at Portadown Station.

Military despatches from Cork to Killarney are now being sent by aeroplane. The train containing the mails for Wexford County and neighborhood was held up for an hour one evening recently at Ferns, by 15 armed men, who searched all the mail-bags, selecting such official correspondence as they desired, and placing the officials in a cattle-pen under guard during the raid.

Reprisals at Lisburn

The reprisals following the shooting of District Inspector Swanzy at Lisburn, near Belfast, did not stop short at the burning of the eight houses, as already reported, but were carried on with appalling violence on the following day, so that the estimate for damages is now over £200,000. About 40 houses have been destroyed in all. People are fleeing from the town in hundreds; the place is strewn with wreckage, and looting is rife. Among the buildings burned down is the Roman Catholic Parochial Church, which was first deluged with petrol by the mob. In many of the big factories and business houses the employees have been asked to sign a declaration that they are not Sinn Feiners, and many have left their work in consequence. It was stated later that the military and police were getting the mob in hand.

The subjoined "personal" letter to Lord French, written by Sir Thomas Stafford, has just been published by the Irish Bulletin:

An Object of Misrepresentation

"Kildare Street Club, Dublin.

"August 7, 1920.

"Dear Lord French:

"I enclose a letter which, with Your Excellency's permission, I would like to send to the press:

"I find I am an object of misrepresentation which I wish to remove."

"I believe that Your Excellency's policy is on precisely the same lines as that I advocate, but your loyalty to the Cabinet has led you to accept the view of your colleagues rather than your own. If I may very humbly say so, I think this is a mistaken sense of loyalty and that for your own sake and that of the country, you would be better advised to insist upon your own view or resign. Yours sincerely, Thomas Stafford."

The letter to which Sir Thomas refers, and which was published in the press of August 9, was as follows:

"Rockingham, August 7, 1920.

"Dear Lord French:

"The refusal of the Prime Minister to take the one step which in my opinion gives us a chance of peace in Ireland, namely, the firm and immediate offer of a form of dominion government on the lines I recently submitted to Your Excellency, renders it impossible for me to remain any longer a member of your advisory council. I beg, therefore, that Your Excellency will be pleased to accept my resignation."

"My remaining any longer a member of a council which is not consulted places me in the invidious position of seeming to approve of a policy with regard to the government of Ireland with which I have no sympathy. I am yours faithfully, Thomas Stafford."

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PORTUGAL MISSING ITS OPPORTUNITIES

People Know There Is No Hope for Nation While Power Is Given to "None but a Few of Present Generation Politicians"

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LISBON, Portugal.—Conditions and circumstances do not tend to improve with the advent of each of the many new governments that are given to Portugal in these days, and even the most stupid people have lost faith in this form of remedy and in all the protestations of the politicians newly come to power, perceiving that the case of the country gets steadily worse. The Granjo Government has been in office but a month or two, and it was to be a remedy for all the evils, but the state of things is now even worse than in the brief times of its predecessor, the Da Silva Government, which at the outset of its career promised something which to the distracted Portuguese had then the looks of a millennium. The people know quite well, having been told it often enough by their intelligent and disinterested counsellors, that there is no hope for them or their country while power is given to none but a few of the present generation of politicians, who have lost sight of all real values and also their senses in a mad political game, serving at the same time private capitalist interests, profiteers and corrupters of various kinds.

As each new government proves a failure, there is a reversion to some old form, previously proved to be such, but the people have not the courage or the strength to put an end to the system by which these "White Bolsheviks," as the political plunderers are coming to be called, are ruining the country. It is a melancholy fact that only the real or Red Bolsheviks give them any anxiety. The manufacturers, traders, and commercial people generally are sighing for the great opportunities that Portugal is missing, but they do nothing but sigh.

Celebrating a Revolution

During the very few weeks that the Antonio Granjo government has been in office the situation has, as stated, become worse. Prices of food and other necessities have recently made another pronounced move on the upward slope, and there have been outbreaks of discontent in many parts, the worst having been at Oporto, in which district the condition of things seems to be more acute than for some time. Oporto in the last days of September arranged to celebrate the centenary of the Liberal revolution of 1820, and it was announced that the President of the Republic would visit the chief city of the north to assist at the festival. There have been some differences of opinion as to whether it is exactly wise to celebrate revolutions of any kind in Portugal in these days, and little has been heard of this centenary until quite lately, when it appeared to some patriotic spirits that it could not be overlooked. Others have thought that, apart from questions of expediency, Portugal at present had little justification in celebrating anything that was concerned with political freedom.

However it was at Oporto that the great movement of 1820, which resulted in the conversion of the form of government to a limited monarchy and the drawing up of a new constitution with a parliament—while at the same time Brazil was lost—was begun, and the people of the north have decided to take advantage of the occasion to point out that always they have been in the van of progress, and that always Lisbon lags. A hundred years ago Portugal was in a distressed condition after the Peninsular War. King John VI was absent in Brazil and the government of the regency was very unpopular. The attitude of England toward her old ally had become unsatisfactory; the Portuguese really began to hate the English then as well as the King and their regency, and they set up a cry of "Portugal for the Portuguese," objecting strenuously to the despotic methods of Field Marshal Beresford and Lord Stuart de Rothesay, who at the request of John were virtually governing Portugal.

English Officers Expelled

In 1820 Marshal Beresford went to Brazil with the object of getting money from the King to pay army arrears, and while he was away the people of Oporto started the revolution, which was led by Col. Antonio de Silveira, Brito da Fonseca and other officers of the garrison. Lisbon followed the Oporto lead, the English officers were expelled from Portugal, Field Marshal Beresford was not permitted to come back again, a new regency was set up and a constituent assembly was summoned for the purpose of drawing up a new constitution for Portugal.

The assembly was highly democratic, the survivals of feudalism were abolished, the Inquisition was stopped, and a start was made with an attempt at parliamentary government, though not a good start. The King came back from Brazil and accepted the situation. That was the beginning of a new era in Portuguese history; 100 years later the country is certainly starting on another new era, and it is more difficult to see the road forward than it was in 1820. Mistakes were made then; the wiser Portuguese say that more are being made now. So Oporto celebrates, and people have been saying that these signs and memories are ominous, and wondering, as it is inevitable, whether, if there will be what may be called forced coincidences. Almost immediately the

rectorate of the Democratic party is to assemble in Oporto.

Coincidences being mentioned, there is one that has to be noticed immediately. In 1820 a feature of the popular discontent was the disgust of the people against the ecclesiastics, and the way they turned on them when they took the government into their own hands. Now, on the eve of the centenary celebrations at Oporto, there have been demonstrations of a most pronounced character against the Roman Catholics, and the movement has spread to other parts. Recently a new Bishop of Leiria was appointed, and on his taking possession the ceremonies were attended by the Papal Nuncio and various other dignitaries. The circumstances are hardly most opportune for this kind of thing in Portugal now. But at the Workers' Roman Catholic Club at Oporto a solemn meeting was held to render homage to the new Bishop, and the Bishop of Oporto came to preside over these proceedings. Many sections of Oporto society felt that it were better if this sort of thing were not done so openly in Portugal now, and the local syndicalists took the lead in active protest, though many declare that not the syndicalists only were concerned in the proceedings. They proceeded in force to the meeting place, forcing their way in, shouting their "vivas" and "muera," smashing the furniture and laying violent hands upon those whom they encountered.

The Bishop of Oporto made a speech, the other Roman Catholic dignitaries followed his example and disappeared in a not particularly dignified manner. Syndicalists and Roman Catholics struggled finely against each other, the confusion was enormous, and from the point of view of a dispassionate student of the antics of humanity, the situation was enormously interesting when the Republican Guard and various other units of soldiery came up and stopped it all, the syndicalists then taking to their heels. Seven wounded were left on the floor of the Roman Catholic Club, and some of them are said to be grave cases.

DATE OF LIQUOR VOTE IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

VICTORIA, British Columbia.—The vote upon the prohibition issue in British Columbia will take place on October 20. The legislation providing for the plebiscite puts two issues before the electors, namely the present prohibition act as amended at the last session of the Legislature, and governmental control and sale of spirituous and malt liquors in sealed packages.

In connection with the latter proposal the electors will be voting purely upon the question of government control and sale.

Should they approve of this, it will be necessary at the next session of the Legislature to bring down legislation setting forth the details of how government control and sale will be made

effective, to what extent restrictions will be imposed and other features thereof as well as providing machinery for the carrying on of the liquor business by the government.

In the case that the majority of the electors approve the continuance of the present Prohibition Act then it is the announced policy of the government to submit later another plebiscite, under the federal legislation, giving the people the opportunity of saying whether they will go still further in the direction of a bone dry Province by putting an end to the importation of liquor into British Columbia for private consumption. In the provinces of Alberta, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Nova Scotia voting on the question of the prohibition of importation will take place on October 25, but the voting in this Province on October 20 is not on that issue at all. In British Columbia new voters' lists have been prepared for the forthcoming plebiscite, in which, for the first time in this Province, the women will vote on the liquor issue.

EXCHANGE PROFESSOR NAMED

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts—Henry Guy, dean of the faculty of letters at the University of Toulouse, France, is to be the French exchange professor of Harvard University this year.

He is professor of French literature at Toulouse, as well as dean, and has written various works on the French literature of the Middle Ages and the Renaissance.

He is to give one course in the department of romance languages during the second half-year, and also a series of public lectures on Cornell. Meanwhile, Professor A. B. Hart, '80, will go to Paris as the Harvard exchange professor at the Sorbonne.

To the Ladies of Detroit—

For Women and Misses In the Fashion Shops

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Almost immediately the

every head of cod costs in the market three escudos, the normal value of the escudo being approximately the American dollar. At Tomer, Alcane, Povoa de Lanhoso and other places there have also been more or less violent demonstrations against the high cost of living.

An Anxious Situation

In Lisbon itself the situation is anxious. The civil servants recently announced that they would go in force to the Chamber of Deputies and insist on the demands they have formulated being complied with. Trouble was expected on this occasion, and great precautions were taken in the precincts of the Chamber, but nothing happened. A day or two later it was announced that a "military parade," which might be interpreted as a military demonstration, took place in the city. The people turned out in a mass to watch the soldiers marching, and the President of the Republic witnessed the spectacle from the terrace of the National Theater, which overlooks the Rocio. Throughout the city the utmost precautions are continually taken, especially in the Rocio and the Terreiro do Paço. Throughout the night the Republican Guard patrols, and upon occasion there are displays of cavalry. The Association of Tobacco Workers was holding a meeting in the Rua do Mirante when there were reports of disturbances, and a detachment of infantry was sent along to the place to keep things straight. At Benfica an aviator-lieutenant, Paiva Simoes, was insulted by a number of persons who fired pistols at him, the officer retaliating by drawing his revolver and shooting at his assailants.

Such is Portugal at the time of the celebrations of the revolution of 1920, when the people achieved a great triumph for democracy and liberty. The far-reaching effects of this scheme will readily be seen. When it is in full working order, a manufacturer or contractor who has an empty lorry at Leicester for return to London will, by application at the Leicestershire A.A. agents, be almost certain of a load for the journey. As the scheme develops and its possibilities become known, the problem of "dead" mileage will be almost entirely eliminated.

It is not difficult to foresee that the operation of this service will considerably improve the prospects of motor haulage in Britain and quickly reduce road transport costs. The British manufacturer has already grasped the advantages of having his goods hauled from factory to dock, or his war material from dock to works with but one loading and unloading, thus avoiding the annoying experience of having his goods lost en route to the works because they have been shunted into a country railway siding. If to these existing advantages there can be shown a clear all-round saving in cost a revolution in commercial haulage will take place, and road transport replace rail transport in the near future.

A Revolutionary Scheme

Perhaps it is the vigorous growth of the road organization that has rendered the association comparatively weak on its parliamentary side. Not the least of its functions should be to secure for motorists, so large a proportion of whom are members as members, just legislation. The new taxation proposals are admittedly unjust to certain sections of the motoring community; but in spite of their well-supported organizations, motorists have been unable to make their voice heard to any real purpose in parliament and the press. It is a matter to which the British Automobile Association would be wise to give urgent consideration. In these matters a virile self-reliance, useful in other directions, might well give place to a full and complete cooperation with other bodies with advantage to the motoring public.

It is not only with pleasure motor-

A CLEARING HOUSE IN ROAD TRANSPORT

British Automobile Association Has Formed a Chain of Service Stations and Clearing Houses Throughout Country

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—That annual reports are necessarily dull affairs was disproved at the annual meeting of the Automobile Association and Motor Union held recently in London. In one week this year 2666 members joined the association, and over a considerable period had been joining at the rate of one per minute. The present membership is approaching 150,000.

This rapid progress is due in part to the phenomenal increase in the number of motorists, but in a large measure undoubtedly it is the harvest of the association's unfiring and aggressive policy of providing road benefits for its members. The association has recognized from its early days that one of its chief functions is to make motor touring safe and free from unnecessary roadside trouble for its members. The British Automobile Association boasts that it has the largest road organization of any motoring association in the world, and that it intends to keep that proud position. Its scouts, in their familiar A.A. uniform, control the chief traffic centers on our main roads. roadside telephone boxes have been erected which are open night and day to A.A. members. A.A. listed hotels welcome the motorist, and cater specially for his needs in all the larger and many of the smaller towns and villages. Recently kits of tools have been added to the first-aid appliances of the motorcycle patrols, for the use of members who persist in leaving at home the particular tool they need. There is scarcely a corner of the world where a motor car can penetrate that has not been covered by the Foreign Touring Information Department of the association.

Far-Reaching Effects

The far-reaching effects of this scheme will readily be seen. When it is in full working order, a manufacturer or contractor who has an empty lorry at Leicester for return to London will, by application at the Leicestershire A.A. agents, be almost certain of a load for the journey. As the scheme develops and its possibilities become known, the problem of "dead" mileage will be almost entirely eliminated.

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"Industrial matters" have a wider definition and include "any matter as to the demarcation of functions of any employees or classes of employees."

A lock-out may now mean, in addition to other interpretation, "the total or partial refusal of employers acting in combination to give work, if the refusal is unreasonable." Similarly a strike is defined as a total or partial refusal to accept work if such refusal is unreasonable. The penalty for doing anything in the nature of a lock-out or strike, or assisting in the continuance of either, is £1000.

The bill gives the Governor-General power to appoint deputy presidents of the court, and it also provides that agreements between parties shall have the same effect as an award of the court.

citation is concerned; it has just made public the details of a scheme of clearing houses that may well revolutionize motor transport in Britain.

The larger industrial concerns who run their own road transport, and to a somewhat lesser extent the motor haulage contractor, have always been handicapped by "dead" mileage costs. A large manufacturer in London will deliver goods to Liverpool by road; but his motor lorries return empty to London. Another large manufacturer in Liverpool delivers goods to London and his transports return empty to Liverpool. One fleet of lorries could do both journeys at a considerable saving in cost, but up to the present there has been very little machinery for effective cooperation between trading concerns using the same routes. What cooperation there has been along these lines was local and fragmentary or, relying solely on advertisements, was comparatively expensive and uncertain.

The Automobile Association has now put into operation a scheme which incorporates the majority of the existing organizations, and in addition provides clearing houses and agents in numerous outlying towns and villages. In all some 600 agents have already been appointed, forming a chain of service stations and clearing houses from Land's End to John o' Groats and from Dover to Holyhead.

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OPTIMISTIC REPORTS OF WESTERN CANADA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

MONTREAL, Quebec.—"The feeling generally throughout the west is one of optimism," said the Hon. C. C. Ballantyne, M.P., Minister of Marine and Fisheries and of Naval Affairs in the Dominion Cabinet, upon his return to Montreal after an extensive tour of western Canada. "In Alberta," he continued, "I motored over thousands of acres of grain-growing and ranching lands and found that the crops this year never were better. I was convinced of this by seeing them for myself. I also saw the crops when traveling over the Canadian National Railway, westward, and over the main line of the Canadian Railway eastward, and as far as one could judge they are, generally speaking, good, particularly so in Alberta and parts of Saskatchewan, and Manitoba."

On my western trip I visited Winnipeg, Prince Rupert, Victoria, Vancouver, New Westminster and Calgary. Prince Rupert I found recovering from its inactivity during the war and this city and port has a bright future. Prince Rupert is 500 miles nearer the Orient than any other Pacific port. The magnificent valley that the National Railway passes through to Prince Rupert, while sparsely settled as yet, will in time take care of many settlers. I am confident. It is a good mixed farming and fruit-growing district. In Victoria, Vancouver and New Westminster I found business conditions, generally speaking, flourishing. The export trade from British Columbia is only beginning."

SPECIAL SQUADRON BASED ON CANAL ZONE

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

—Rear Admiral Benjamin C. Bryan was ordered yesterday to assume command on October 12 of a special service squadron of five light cruisers and four gunboats to be based on the Canal Zone for duty in Central and South American waters. The Dolphin, heretofore official boat of the Secretary of the Navy, will be his flagship.

Naval officers said that the purpose of organizing the new squadron was to place under a centralized command all vessels on duty in Central and South American waters and to eliminate complications between the Atlantic and Pacific fleet commands in connection with assignment of vessels to special duty in those waters.

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TRADERS FAVORING LOW-PRICED RAILS

Market Quotations Indicate Speculators Are Switching From Industrials to Railroad Issues—Some Big Gains This Year

NEW YORK, New York—With the industrial market more susceptible to bear raids than the railroad group, in part due to price revisions in process, traders are switching from industrials to rails. Many are selling industrials, and putting the proceeds into low-priced rails, thereby being able to take on a much larger quantity of new stock. As a result the market in the "little rails" is increasing in activity, and by being able to purchase two, three and even four times as much railroad stocks as industrial shares sold, traders figure that continuation of the present railroad market not only may wipe out any loss sustained in the recent decline in the industrial group, but also may show good profits.

Some stocks regarded a few months ago as "little rails" are working out of that class. St. Louis Southwestern, as recently as February 11, sold down to 11. This week it sold as high as 40, an advance of 263 per cent in little more than seven months. St. Louis & San Francisco sold at 15½ February 13, and this week as high as 33. Investment buying of rails has been directed to seasoned dividend payers, which earlier in the year sold at prices which yielded as high as 10 per cent, but the speculation has been in the lower-priced issues, whose intrinsic value, it is figured, has been strengthened by the Transportation Act and the rate increases.

The course of a number of railroad stocks which sold at 10 or less this year is given in the following table. Four of the stocks listed, Minneapolis & St. Louis, Seaboard Air Line, Western Maryland and Wheeling & Lake Erie, made new highs for the year Tuesday:

1920—High Low High Low
At. B. & Atlantic 12½ 5 15½ 6
Chicago, G. & Western 13½ 7 12 7½
Chicago, G. West. 13½ 7 12 7½
Denver & Rio Gr. 9 2½ 15½ 3½
do pf 16½ 3½ 21 6½
Eric 21½ 9½ 20½ 12½
Minn. & St. Louis. 19½ 9 24½ 6½
Miss. Kansas & Tex 11 3½ 16½ 4½
do pf 18 7 25½ 8½
Seaboard Air Line 10½ 6 12 6½
do pf 19½ 10 24½ 12½
Wabash 12½ 7 13½ 7½
West. Maryland 15½ 8½ 17½ 9½
Wheel & Lake Erie 15½ 8½ 17½ 7½

Total sales 261,300 shares.

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-stock dividend.

LIBERTY BONDS

Open High Low Last
Liberty 2½% 98½ 98½ 97½ 97½
do 1st 4½ 88½ 88½ 88½ 88½
do 2d 4½ 87½ 87½ 87½ 87½
do 1st 4½ 88½ 88½ 88½ 88½
do 2d 4½ 87½ 87½ 87½ 87½
do 3d 4½ 88½ 88½ 88½ 88½
do 4th 4½ 87½ 87½ 87½ 87½
do 3½% 95½ 95½ 95½ 95½
do 3½% 95½ 95½ 95½ 95½

FOREIGN BONDS

Open High Low Last
Anglo-French 5% 93½ 93½ 92½ 92½
Belgian 7½% 97½ 98½ 97½ 97½
City of Paris 6½% 94½ 94½ 93½ 93½
French Rep 8% 101½ 101½ 101½ 101½
Swiss rats 10½ 103 103 102½ 102½
Un' King 5½% 1921 98½ 98½ 98½
do 1922 95 95 95 95
do 1929 89½ 90½ 89½ 89½
do 1937 86½ 86½ 86½ 86½

Open High Low Last
Studebaker 55½ 55½ 55½ 55½
Trans Oil 12½ 12½ 11½ 11½
Texas Co. 47½ 48½ 46½ 47½
Texas & Pacific 38 39½ 37½ 38½
U. S. Pacific 12½ 12½ 12½ 12½
U. S. Rubber 7½ 7½ 7½ 7½
Roy Dutch N. Y. 85 86 84½ 84½
Utah Copper 6½ 6½ 6½ 6½
Westinghouse 41½ 42½ 41½ 42½
Willys-Over 11½ 11½ 11½ 11½

Total sales 261,300 shares.

RAILWAY EARNINGS

NEW YORK CENTRAL
August—
Open revenue \$38,884,287 \$4,359,103
Oper deficit 2,800,000 10,857,000
From Jan 1—
Open revenue 228,830,997 26,207,172
Oper deficit 8,204,825 38,981,932
NORTHERN PACIFIC
August—
Open revenue \$9,085,622 \$544,468
Oper deficit 2,462,852 4,583,507
From Jan 1—
Open revenue 65,048,442 5,244,929
Oper deficit 1,419,154 7,972,662
PERE MARQUETTE
August—
Open revenue \$3,930,442 \$535,628
Oper deficit 423,855 1,697,185
From Jan 1—
Open revenue 23,762,766 3,038,405
Oper income 1,525,843 2,349,117
NEW YORK, CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS
August—
Open revenue \$2,692,725 \$687,163
Oper income 322,924 36,204
From Jan 1—
Open revenue 17,453,442 1,813,352
Oper income 3,557,620 325,280
CHICAGO & ALTON
August—
Open revenue \$2,618,121 \$443,615
Oper deficit 477,752 557,595
From Jan 1—
Open income 37,243 895,528
BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURGH
August—
Open revenue \$1,917,482 \$540,104
Oper deficit 260,600 345,111
From Jan 1—
Open revenue 12,562,751 3,452,232
Oper deficit 1,161,447 339,405
BOSTON & MAINE
August—
Open revenue \$2,206,354 \$1,459,852
Oper deficit 310,709 536,341
Jan 1—
Open revenue 54,117,657 8,807,088
Oper deficit 5,498,501 7,913,454
PHILADELPHIA & READING
August—
Open revenue \$7,584,058 \$910,078
Oper deficit 5,100,487 6,318,562
From Jan 1—
Open revenue 55,773,627 8,845,126
Oper deficit 1,842,670 5,955,559
LEHIGH VALLEY
August—
Open revenue \$7,088,753 \$1,951,876
Oper deficit 2,213,810 3,115,182
From Jan 1—
Open revenue 44,665,823 3,572,068
Oper deficit 8,230,070 10,525,821
MICHIGAN CENTRAL
August—
Open revenue \$8,301,363 \$928,588
Oper income 425,762 2,243,828
From Jan 1—
Open revenue 54,558,815 5,448,227
Oper income 2,492,925 8,844,023
MISSOURI PACIFIC
August—
Open revenue \$10,200,150 \$1,691,324
Oper deficit 8,790,570 10,266,095
NEW YORK, CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS
Year ended Dec 31 1919 1918
Revenue 23,478,763 22,656,381
Net oper rev 5,081,152 5,135,607
Oper income 4,453,272 4,487,820
Gross income 4,713,756 4,684,775
Deductions 2,345,241 2,307,884
Surplus 2,368,515 2,376,820
*Decrease.

BAR SILVER PRICES
NEW YORK, New York—Commercial bar silver, domestic 99½ cents, unchanged; foreign 92 cents, off ½ cent.

LONDON, England—Bar silver 14d. higher at 59½d.

PERNAMBUCANA
RIO GRANDE DO SANTO,
MONTEVIDEO & RIO
GRANDE DO SUL, Brazil
American Company office, 42 Broadway, N.Y.
Place W. H. Eaves, S. S. &
Tomas A. Perez, 17 Temple
Street, New York.

Requesting from New York importers, fast
and luxurious equipped passenger cars
and motor cars.

South America—An opportunity to see
Japan in the great marsh and
mining region. Six most attractive
Tours—Jan. 24, Feb. 5, 19, March 5, 16,
April 2.

SOUTH AMERICA—Exorted Tour—60
days will be had by S. S. "Passenger," Oct.
22d via Panama Canal. Itinerary includes
all points of interest on West and East
Coasts.

WEST INDIES—A most attractive cruise
through the West Indian Islands by S. S.
"Fort Victoria," leaving New York Nov.
6th.

ANTIPODES—Australia—New Zealand
South Sea Islands. Tour leaves via
Manila, China and Japan.

BERMUDA—Eight, Nine or Nineteen
Day Tours. Frequent Departures. In-
clusive fare \$37.00 up.

Ask for particulars.

T. COOK & SON
245 Broadway, New York
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AMERICA

HOTELS, RESTAURANTS AND RESORTS

NEW YORK

THE ANNEX

New York



WORLDWIDE reputations have been made upon a single, delicious dish. In acquiring THE ANNEX, formerly the Martinique, Hotel McAlpin prefers to establish its reputation upon the cuisine as a whole. THE ANNEX endeavors to offer many things in a highly perfected degree. Among them, china, linen and silver service that is attractive. A courteous staff-moving dining room staff and restaurants that are pleasant places.

Under the direction of L. M. Boomer
Frank E. Jago, Resident Manager

32nd to 33rd Street and BroadwayMAJESTIC
Hotel and RestaurantsFronting Central Park at West Seventy
Second Street—the motor entrance.

NEW YORK

Delightful vista yet surprisingly convenient to the heart of the great metropolis. Accommodations and service all in consonance with the high character indicated by the name and setting and completely satisfying the expectations of its clientele.

Copeland Townsend

Prince George
Hotel25th St.
near Fifth Ave.
NEW YORKGeo. H. Newton
Manager.

Formerly of Parker House, Boston,

and Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York

Grand Foyer—Street Floor.
LOCATED in the center of New York's business and social activities. Metropolitan in appointment and operation, yet famous for its home-like quiet and comfort.

1000 ROOMS—EACH WITH BATH

Room and Bath, \$2 and up; two persons, \$3 and up.

Parlor, Bedroom and Bath, \$6 and up.

Hotel
Martha Washington(Just Off
Fifth Avenue)

29 East 29th St., New York City

From our 500 spotless rooms you may select one at \$2.50 per day and up. We have a special room for the motorist at 50 cents and dinner at 85 cents.

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INFORMATION SENT UPON REQUESTHotel
WolcottTHIRTY-FIRST STREET BY FIFTH
AVENUE, NEW YORK

Famous for its atmosphere of refinement and perfection of environment. An hotel of unusual distinction, whose location, appointments and service make it unrivaled as a stopping place for women traveling unescorted.

Pershing Square
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A World Center of
Great HotelsUnder the Direction of
JOHN M.C. BOWMAN, President

Many of the amazing interests and luxuries of 20th century hotel life center in Pershing Square, New York. Each hotel an oasis of comfort, convenience and pleasure maintained by the combined efforts of a group of hotel managers among the best in the world.

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Adjoins the Grand Central Terminal

Hotel Commodore

Geo. W. Sweeney
Vice-Pres.

Grand Central Terminal

"Get off the train and turn to the left!"

The Belmont

James Woods
Vice-Pres.

Opposite Grand Central Terminal

Murray Hill Hotel

James Woods
Vice-Pres.

A short block from the Station

The Ansonia

Edw. M. Tierney
Vice-Pres.

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In the Riverside residential section

Pershing Square Hotels

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30c an agate line
Minimum Space Acceptable
14 lines (1 inch), \$4.50.

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EDGEWATER BEACH
HOTEL

European Plan
500 OUTSIDE ROOMS—All With Bath
1,000 feet of Lake Michigan frontage in
one of Chicago's most beautiful and ex-
clusive residential districts.

5349 Sheridan Road, Chicago

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SATURDAY, OCTOBER 2d

Will Be The Opening Day This Year, and Then a Series Of Remarkable Sales To Extend Throughout the Entire Month.

The Shepard Company Thoroughfare Celebration Sale

Gives Promise of Being the Greatest Ever

S On Women's and Misses' Clothing

A On Boys', Girls', Children's Clothing

V On Men's and Young Men's Clothing

E On Furnishings for the Household

E On Almost Anything You May Need

A SHEPARD SALE IS ALWAYS UNUSUAL

PROVIDENCE, R. I.

New Arrivals in Lace Curtains Moderately Priced

Your windows are an open book—your curtains tell the story! Here are durable, dainty new curtains just arrived and one group priced special. Are you satisfied with your curtains?

Filet Net Curtains—in white or ivory and in attractive border and all-over designs suitable for living rooms, dining rooms and halls, specially priced, \$5.00 to \$7.50.

Lever Lace Curtains—one of the best selling styles in the better grades. A number of handsome all-over effects. Prices \$15, \$17 and \$20 pair.

The Drapery Department is prepared with the very newest and best of Drapery Silks and Cretonnes at moderate prices.

Gladding's
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In the shopping district at 317 WESTMINSTER ST. maintaining the same policy of good wholesome food that prevails in our Restaurant at 85. WESTMINSTER STREET

"Delicious Ice Cream"

American Ribbon and Carbon Co.

Onion Skin Finish Carbon Paper

Eagle Brand Typewriter Ribbon

MRS. T. K. CORBIERE Local Manager 75 Westminster St. Union 3100-R

Browning, King & Co.
Westminster and Eddy Streets PROVIDENCE, R. I.

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Clothing, Hats and Furnishings for Men, Boys and Children

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

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Emmons E. Snow DESIGNING AND PRINTING 817-618 Myrick Building Tel. R. 1850

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Good Shoes and Hosiery FINE SHOE REPAIRING MORSE & HAYNES CO. 976 Main Street

LEWANDOS Cleaners—Dyers—Launderers 224 Bridge Street Telephone River 5100

"YOU CAN RELY ON LEWANDOS"

LYNN, MASS.

WEAR SPLENDID FITTING LA GRECQUE CORSETS GODDARD BROS. 78-88 Market Street LYNN, MASS.

LEWANDOS Cleaners—Dyers—Launderers 22 Munro Street Telephone Lynn 1800

"YOU CAN RELY ON LEWANDOS"

Automobile Parties Accommodated BELCHER & LOOMIS HARDWARE CO. 53-91 Weybosset St., Providence, R. I.

JONES'S ARCADE LADIES' FURNISHINGS Employees above profits

THE BONNET SHOP Tailored and Ready Made of Moderate Prices 261 WESTMINSTER STREET

COAL

Authentic and Dimensions and Wood BURNER STEVENS & NEWHALL, Inc. 8 Central Avenue.



AT GIBSON'S 3 STORES PROVIDENCE

Buy Peirce Shoes and Hosiery

If You Want the Best Moderately Priced

THOS. F. PEIRCE & SON

LEWANDOS

Cleaners—Dyers—Launderers 137 Mathewson Street Telephone Union 6007

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We Are Headquarters

For the Nationally Known

"Red Cross" Shoes For Women

Complete stocks—Outlet Priced

OUTLET

PROVIDENCE

You May Have Your Feather Bed Made Over

INTO A

Feather Mattress

by the

Rhode Island Rug Works

223 Admiral Street

"Every day is cleaning day with us."

C. E. BROOKS CO.

Choice Meats, Fruit and

Fancy Groceries

63 Weybosset Street

Phone Union 1423

What Cheer Laundry

WHAT CHEER BOSTON 2000

"The Laundry That Satisfies"

Broad, Pearl and Central Sts. PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Telephone Union 513

Economy Plumber

(DRAIN PIPE SOLVENT)

Removes stoppages and keeps drain pipes clean and odorless.

It destroys hair, fat, grease and sediment which so often are the occasion of a costly visit of the plumber. One pound can do.

Belcher & Loomis Hardware Co.

53-91 Weybosset St., Providence, R. I.

JONES'S ARCADE

LADIES' FURNISHINGS

Employees above profits

THE BONNET SHOP

Tailored and Ready Made of Moderate Prices

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Authentic and Dimensions and Wood BURNER STEVENS & NEWHALL, Inc. 8 Central Avenue.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.

SULLIVAN COMPANY
150 WESTMINSTER STREET
Fine Shoes and Hosiery
For Men and Women
BANISTER'S SHOES FRED S. FENNER

PORTLAND, MAINE

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It is with this record of continued and helpful service that this bank, established in 1849, solicits your business.

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EDUCATIONAL

UNIVERSITIES AND DEMOCRACY

By The Christian Science Monitor special education correspondent

LONDON, England.—No more distinguished conclusion to the meeting of the educational section of the British Association could have been arranged than an oration by the president of the Board of Education on "The Universities in a National System of Education." As it turned out, Mr. Fisher was unable himself to deliver his address, which was therefore read by Sir Robert Blair, president of the section. While the absence of the chief figure in British education today must have been disappointment to many of those present at Cardiff, yet the paper was evidently so carefully prepared that those explanatory interjections, which a practiced speaker like Mr. Fisher is able to use, were scarcely needed.

An adequate survey of the present position of British universities, the functions they have to perform, and the obstacles to be overcome, is no easy matter, but the president of the board showed full mastery over his material. When he insisted upon the widespread need of higher education today, and upon the leveling effects of the gigantic struggle through which the nations have recently passed, he was in truth asking the universities to resume the fluid conditions and democratic tendencies that marked some of their earlier stages. Internally they yet preserve many of the distinguishing marks of a democracy; externally a number of circumstances, among which financial considerations have had a chief place, still combine to give them an aristocratic complexion as regards the nation at large.

After some preliminary remarks, Mr. Fisher observed that, in every age of revolution, men were impelled to search for new values. He then continued: "I think it may fairly be said that one of the reasons which leads society to think much of education now and which during the war itself led Parliament, with the consent of the country, to vote large additional sums for the promotion of national education, is the feeling that community of knowledge is not taken on the ground that it is visionary or unstable or practiced with difficulty, but that it is also the prime condition of health and well-being in a modern democratic state.

The process of enlargement is going on under our eyes. Families which never dreamed of sending a representative to the university are now regarding a university career as well within the scope of their ambitions. The universities are expanding their curricula. They have long ceased to limit their activities to the education of schoolmasters, lawyers, and clergymen. They are preparing men and women for all the careers for which a wide and liberal education may be necessary, but even more significant than this expansion in the sphere of university studies is the great enlargement of the field of recruitment from which university students in this country are now being drawn. This is not altogether a new feature.

For many years before the war it was becoming apparent that the value of a university education was receiving recognition in quarters which had hitherto been wholly, if not entirely, estranged from academic life. There has never been a time in which the universities of Oxford and Cambridge have not educated a certain number of poor men who came to them with scholarships or bursaries from humble schools. But the accessibility of the older universities had been steadily improved during the generation preceding the war, and the university idea was further strengthened by the foundation of new university centers in our great industrial cities. The Rhodes scholarships at Oxford gave a powerful impetus to a movement which was by no means confined to the colonies and dominions of the Empire. All these tendencies have now been greatly increased as a result of the war.

Among the schemes of the government for the assistance of men who served their country in arms during the recent struggle is a plan which is destined to exert, in my opinion, a permanent influence over the history of university development in these islands. More than 25,000 former service men are now undergoing some form of higher education in our universities and colleges with the assistance of government grants. These men are serious students; they are working to repair a broken education, they are sensible of a loss of time which they are anxious to make up, and they are universally reported on in favorable terms.

"But the most significant feature of this plan is not the excellence of the students themselves, but the fact that in the great majority of cases they are the children of parents who, without this special state assistance, would never have contemplated a university career for their sons. These young men belong to families standing for the most part outside the zone within which the university tradition played its appointed part, and their admission within the charmed circle will have the effect of spreading the university idea far and wide in the country.

"In addition to this new body of soldier-students, the universities will certainly be swollen by a further influx of students from beyond the seas. As the research departments develop in the universities of our dominions it is to be expected that a greater number of students from Canada, Australia, and South Africa will come to this country for advanced courses.

"Another form of recruitment will be provided in the ripeness of time by the operation of the Education Act of 1918, and more particularly by the development of the new secondary grant-aided schools, which were rendered possible by the Act of

1902, and are now playing so great and effective a part in the higher education of the country. These schools do not, indeed, as yet vie with the older foundations either in the accomplishments of their teachers or in the amenities which they are enabled to provide; but they are popular, they are increasing in number, there is everywhere a great demand for new schools of this type, and we may expect that from these multiplying and expanding reservoirs an ever-widening current of students will flow into the universities.

"The universities, then, have been made more democratic and more cosmopolitan by reason of the war, and there is no ground for suspecting these tendencies are likely to weaken with the passage of time. For the moment, however, their operations are seriously embarrassed by the great crowd of students for whom provision has to be made as well as by the gaps in the teaching personnel which are due to the ravages of war.

Any one not conversant with the ways of British educational legislation might have thought that "half-time" was immediately abolished by the Education Act of 1918. But he would have reckoned without the "appointed day" for the coming into force of particular sections, a day that according to the act is fixed by the Board of Education. In point of fact the government gave a promise that this section should not come into operation until the end of the war, Lancashire and Yorkshire in particular thus being given an opportunity to cope with their special industrial difficulties by employing the part services of children, who still attended school for half-time. It is over two years since this measure received the royal assent, but only now is it possible to fix the precise end of the war, and to say that from the beginning of next year no such mischievous thing as half-time will be tolerated.

An anonymous correspondent who spent his teaching days in the old times in those two counties, has just been writing to an educational journal telling of his feeling of thankfulness that the scandal of child labor against which he and others fought so furiously is now at an end. "No man," he says, "ought to be remembered in this connection more than the one who was our leader in those days and really made the policy against even the parents; I mean Mr. Richard Waddington. There were plenty of helpers, but Waddington was the inspirer of them all."

Irish education still presents many thorny issues. Almost the only settlement made is the grant to secondary teachers of £50,000 to be used for augmentation of salaries. This is better than nothing but it does not satisfy the demands of the profession. Both the primary and secondary administrative services of education still remain without an official head, and no one yet knows whether the education bill is to be proceeded with, or whether the government intends to abandon it. The Oireachtas, that is the great annual convention of the Gaelic League, was held this year in Dublin with complete success. Among the delegates were many teachers; indeed they took a prominent part in the public discussions.

Village education in India has lately been studied by a commission representative of leading British missionary societies, and their report is now being published. As might be expected, it calls attention to the slight provision for teaching the masses of Indians. At the last census the number of literates, in the case of men, was scarcely more than one in ten, while for women it fell to one in a hundred. The proportion of children at school is only one-fifth that in England and Wales, and the average length of school life is less than four years. Two children out of five attending school forget so much of what they have been taught that, at the end of five years, they may be pronounced to be illiterate. Formerly missionary schools were needed chiefly as evangelistic agencies, but now they are urgently required for developing a Christian community. Owing to shortage of workers, indifference of parents, and family methods of education, a large proportion of the children of converts are not being taught. It is, however, satisfactory that the lapse into illiteracy, on the part of Christian children withdrawn at an early age from school, is less than that of non-Christians. This is accounted for largely by attendance at church services and the use of the Bible, the hymnal and the prayer-book. According to the commissioners, conditions in India warrant a return to the old schools of Robert Raikes.

The Territory of Hawaii has erected at Ruskin College a conference of women with constructive aims that should prove of great service to the State. The National Union of Societies for Equal Citizenship recognizes that the placing upon the statute book of the representation of the people act was only a further call to those who have been active in promoting legislation for extending electoral privileges to women. This truth was not at once obvious to some, so that there was an inclination for a time to rest upon their oars. But existing anomalies and the recurrent unrest and dissatisfaction among all classes of women soon made it plain that the National Union was even more necessary than before. Women everywhere awoke to the need of further education in regard to the position which they ought to occupy as citizens, and of renewed efforts to secure equality with men in all the professions and means of livelihood. Other societies, besides the old suffrage bodies, have been allowed to affiliate; amongst them such associations as worked for one aspect only of the National Union's objects, for instance economic equality or moral equality. Last year the gathering was at Cambridge, and so successful proved to be that

summer school that the council has now included a much wider range of subjects. In the immediate program are to be found matters relating to equal guardianship; widows' pensions; women as solicitors, barristers, judges; equal moral standard, candidature of women for Parliament, equal pay for equal work. Some of these proposed reforms have already been partially carried into effect. The president, Miss Bathbone, said that they desired to secure the independence of the woman worker and the independence of the married woman. These were two important items in their platform, others being local government, the administration of justice and a democratic League of Nations.

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AS TO UNIVERSITY EXTENSION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

from its Eastern News Office

expression? Over-standardization is shown in our schools if you please. We cannot continue to make great individuals, big spirits, broad men, great poets, large minds, if we build all men alike and mold them in common grooves.

"In Washington, was it not Senator Keyes that introduced a bill looking to an appointment of a commission of five appointed by the President to promote a world-wide extension of education by the cooperation of national government? This is certainly thinking in world units.

"With a general emphasis upon the utilitarian value of all studies, educational methods are to change in consequence. Discipline of thought is needed, but it should be along natural lines of development rather than by being too arbitrary; textbooks should be so constructed as to be in kindly sympathy and accord with the child's mind. We believe that even children must learn or think out for themselves rather than do scholastic studies set for them by the teacher."

TRAINING TOWARD CITIZENSHIP

By The Christian Science Monitor special education correspondent

LONDON, England.—Among reports of committees presented this year to the British Association meeting at Cardiff, the printed pamphlet on "Training in Citizenship" takes high rank.

"In home study courses as now conducted by Columbia University, personal facts, unimportant of themselves, become highly important to a pupil when he uses them for purposes of informing others, or developing his own initiative," he continued. "Every boy returning from a summer vacation likes to tell about his own vacation; a mother studying languages so as to help her children endeavor to master every little detail; a graduate girl may like to travel abroad and review her French or learn how to word a letter properly.

"In fact, there are so many vital

questions to be treated intelligently that, one is at a loss how to explain each and every one—except through a series of lessons and in accordance with the progress or needs of each individual. Discretion must be used even in selecting books—for the most popular are often the least helpful, as they are recommended by agents whose business is to sell, not to answer questions.

"As a great educator said: 'The foundation is that upon which the structure rests but it is fundamental that something rests on the foundation.' Reading, writing and arithmetic are not the essence of education. They are not the spirit of education. They are not the fundamentals of education. They are things out of which it is possible to extract education. They are the foundation upon which education may be erected. They are not fundamental to education.

"The fundamentals of education are factors that raise a structure upon the foundation. The school building is not fundamental but the teachers are. In other words education has to do with improvement in learning, how to learn, by using one's seeing, hearing, thinking power upon his environment through his associates, through the demonstration and revelations of industry, research, art, literature and history. By learning how to learn more and better day by day, we may exert an indirect influence which is more powerful than direct influence.

"In all these modern courses in French and other languages the aim is to give the student, whether in residence or not, a fluent working knowledge of the language, and adequate instruction in the grammar and the beauties of the language. The conversational courses are no longer the privileges of the few, and are planned for extended periods of time and with educated persons; the technical courses, similar to that the majority at present offer instruction in the fundamentals and afford practice in good composition and in appreciating the standards for judging good literature, are necessarily the more elaborate and the more numerous. In some centers there is a sharp feeling that conversation is the chief end of language. That which is the most immediately useful is not perhaps the most enduring.

"By means of phonetic transcription, oral drills may be combined in the home study courses with the language study and literature. A large number of serious students like to study for the sake of pure knowledge, with no practical end in view; teachers of French work to review certain intricate parts of the grammar and others prefer prose composition work. "Without throwing over other systems that have been tried and found good, we believe that ours so far, though capable of improvement, serves the purpose in nine cases out of ten, since it has been tried and tested for many years by leading American and French scholars.

"Historically speaking, let us recall that J. B. la Salle in the eighteenth century had the idea of correspondence courses destined for boys learning their apprenticeship in various trades. Later Condorcet took up the same subject and maintained that such new instruction ought to extend to the young and adults as well. In England likewise, and especially since the war, various courses have been organized for the benefit of the public in general. Times have changed a great deal and the tendency to broader activity is increasing, particularly within the American universities, and within the United Kingdom and Australia.

"The teacher from the remotest section of the country takes up language study to keep abreast of the times. Do you wonder then that the ideas of the educated man in one generation are the ideas of the less educated man a generation or two later? Was it Defoe's philosopher who said that he made two blades of grass grow where one had grown before? Was he a benefactor of mankind? John Fluke said that a much greater benefactor was he who made two ideas grow where there had been only one before.

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"A large university like Columbia must not only try to educate the students but the community as well. Recently a prominent man said: 'There is a danger, too, of over-standardization. Is there a voice pleading in the United States, a voice that can be heard, that is pleading for individuality and its

committee print as appendices: (1) their own elaborate syllabus of instruction in civics; (2) an analysis of the scout system of training toward citizenship; (3) examples of courses in citizenship selected from various sources in England, Wales, Scotland and Ireland; (4) schemes of school management in which pupils have a share; (5) and (6) matters relating to regional survey. While each of these appendices has its own special interest, Sir Robert's analysis of scout training is noteworthy for the originality with which he disposes of his material.

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"With a general emphasis upon the utilitarian value

THE HOME FORUM



Courtesy of Goodspeed's Book Shop, Boston, Massachusetts

"October," from the etching by Anne Goldthwaite

October Robes the Weeds in Purple

Tennessee

Far, far away, beyond a hazy height,
The turquoise skies are hung in
dreamy sleep;
Below, the fields of cotton, fleecy
white,
are spreading like a mighty flock
of sheep.

Now, like Aladdin of the days of old,
October robes the weeds in purple
gowns;
He sprinkles all the sterile fields with
gold,
And all the rustic trees wear royal
crowns.

The straggling fences all are interlaced
With pink and azure morning glory
blooms.

The starry asters glorify the waste,
While grasses stand on guard with
pikes and plumes.

.....

The sunset, like a vast vermilion flood,
Splashes its giant glowing waves on
high,

The forest flames with foliage red as
blood,

A conflagration sweeping to the sky.

—Walter Malone.

The Attic of Our Farmhouse

The hill was steep, and in the open
field at one side a little cascade leaped
and glistened as it went racing to the
river below.

"That's the brook that runs through
your farm," Mr. Westbury said, quite
casually, in the midst of his inter-
changes with the driver.

"Our farm!" I felt a distinct thrill.
And a brook on it! All my life I had
dreamed of owning a brook...

We were up the hill by this time,
and Mr. Westbury waved his hand to
a sloping meadow at the left.

"That's one of the fields. Over
there on the right is some of your
timber, and up the hill yonder is the
rest of it. Thirty-one acres, more or
less. The brook runs through all of it—
crosses the road yonder where
you see that bridge."

There was no widely extended
view, but there was a snug coziness
about these neighborly meadows and
wooded slopes, with the brook winding
between; this friendly land with
its ancient stone walls, all but con-
cealed now by a mass of ferns or
brake on one side, and on the other
by a tangle of tall grass, golden rod,
purple-plumed Joe Pye weed, wild
grape with big, mellowing clusters,
wild clematis in full bloom. New
England in summer-time! What
other land is like it? Our brook, our
farm, here in the land of our fathers!

There were warmth, a glow, a
poetry in the thought that cannot be
put down in words—something to us
new and wonderful, yet as old as
human wandering and return.

But then all at once we were pull-
ing up a breast of two massive maple-
trees and some stone steps.

"And here is your house," said
William C. Westbury.

I believe I cannot quite give to-day
my first impression of the house. In
the years that have followed it has
blended into so many other impres-
sions that I could never be sure I was
getting the right one...

It stood up as straight and was as
firm on its foundations as on the day
when its last hand-wrought nail had
been driven home, a century or so
before. No mistaking its period of
architecture—it was the long-roofed
salt-box type, the first Connecticut
habitation that followed the pioneer cabin;
its vast central chimney had
held it unshaken during the long genera-
tions of sun and storm.

Not that it was intact—oh, by no
means. Its wide weather-boards were
broken and falling; the red paint
they had once known had become a
mere memory. Its shingles were moss-
grown and curling, the grass was un-
cut. The weeds about the entrances
and rotting well-curb grew tall and
dark; the appearance of things in
general was far from gay...

"Place wants trimming up," said
Mr. Westbury, producing a big brass
key, "and the house needs some work
on it, but the frame is as sound as
ever it was. Been standing there
going on two hundred years—hewn
oak and hard as iron. We'll go
inside."

"We climbed down rather silently,
I felt a tendency to step softly, for

fear of waking something. The big
key fitted the back door, and we fol-
lowed Mr. Westbury. . . . Through a
little hallway we entered a square
room of considerable size. It had
doors opening into two smaller rooms,
and to one much larger—long and
low, so low that, being a tall person,
my hair brushed the plaster. Just in
the corner where we entered there
was an astonishingly big fireplace to
which Mr. Westbury waved a sort of
salute.

"There is a real antique for you,"
he said.

There was no question as to that.
The opening, which included a Dutch
oven, was fully seven feet wide, and
the chimney-breast no less than ten.

The long, narrow mantel-shelf was
scarcely a foot below the ceiling. It
took our breath a little—it was so
much better than anything we had
hoped for. . . . There was a big hole
in the plaster, but it was a small matter.

We hardly saw it. What we saw
was the long, low room, with its wide
wainscoting and quaint double
doors, and ranged about its walls—
restored and tinted down to match—
our low bookshelves; on the old oak
floor were our mellow rugs, and here
and there tables and desk and
couches, with deep easy-chairs gather-
ing about a wide open fire of logs...

We returned to the long, low room
and climbed the stairs to a sort of
half-room—unfinished, the roof sloping
to the eaves. Westbury called it
the kitchen-chamber, and it led to
bedrooms—a large one and three
small ones. Also, to a tiny one which
in our dream we promptly converted
into a bathroom. Then we climbed
still another stair—tortuous, stum-
bling ascent—to the attic.

We had expected it to be an empty
place, of dust, cobwebs, and darkness.
It was dusty enough and none too
light, but it was far from empty.

Four spinning-wheels of varying sizes
were in plain view between us and
the front window. A dozen or more
of black, straight-backed chairs of
the best and oldest pattern were mingled
with a mass of other ancient reli-
quaries, bandboxes, bird-cages, queer-shaped
pots and utensils, tapers, heaps of
old periodicals, boxes of trinkets,
wooden chests of mystery—a New
England garret collection such as we
had read of, but never seen, the accum-
ulation of a century and a half of
time and change...

"I suppose it will all be taken, away
when the place is sold."

William C. Westbury sighed. "Oh
yes, we'll clear out whatever you
don't care for," he said, gloomily, "but
it all goes with the house, if any-
body wants it."

I gasped. "The—the spinning-
wheels and the—the chairs?"

"Everything—just as it is. We've
got an attic full of such truck down
the hill now—from my family. I've
hauled around about all that old stuff
I ever want to."

Our dream began to acquire exten-
sive additions. We saw ourselves on
rainy days pulling over that treasure-
house, making priceless discoveries.
Reluctantly we descended to the door-
yard, taking another glance at the
room, as we went down. We whis-
pered to each other that the place
certainly had great possibilities, but
it was mainly the attic we were
thinking of.—From "Dwellers in Ar-
cadia," by Albert Bigelow Paine.

It stood up as straight and was as
firm on its foundations as on the day
when its last hand-wrought nail had
been driven home, a century or so
before. No mistaking its period of
architecture—it was the long-roofed
salt-box type, the first Connecticut
habitation that followed the pioneer cabin;
its vast central chimney had
held it unshaken during the long genera-
tions of sun and storm.

Not that it was intact—oh, by no
means. Its wide weather-boards were
broken and falling; the red paint
they had once known had become a
mere memory. Its shingles were moss-
grown and curling, the grass was un-
cut. The weeds about the entrances
and rotting well-curb grew tall and
dark; the appearance of things in
general was far from gay...

"Place wants trimming up," said
Mr. Westbury, producing a big brass
key, "and the house needs some work
on it, but the frame is as sound as
ever it was. Been standing there
going on two hundred years—hewn
oak and hard as iron. We'll go
inside."

"We climbed down rather silently,
I felt a tendency to step softly, for

Castello's Turrets

The fountain on the moonlight plays,
And old Castello's turrets rise
Darkly against the silvery skies,
And voices laugh along the ways.

The moonlight sleeps upon the square;
And from the castellated town

The sharp dark blocks of shadow
thrown

Lie cut out in the whiteness there.

.....

—W. W. Story.

Presence of Mind

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WE often hear that an escape
from an accident, or some im-
pending disaster was due to some one's
presence of mind. But this is the
equivalent of claiming that, had it not
been for some personal mental alert-
ness, serious consequences would
have ensued. Now, the student of
Christian Science knows that instances
of this sort are not the result of
chance, nor are they primarily the out-
come of some personal vigilance or
watchfulness. His study has force-
fully demonstrated that nothing occurs,
except as the natural effect of
some definite cause. In other words,
all good that has come into his ex-
perience is the outward manifesta-
tion of Emmanuel, or God with us, the proof
of God's presence, the presence of
Mind.

Christian Science both declares and
proves, conclusively, that there is but
one divine Mind, and that this Mind
is necessarily both infinite and ever-
present, always available and never-
failing. So that, as is invariably the
case, the truth about any circumstance
is diametrically opposite to what the
human or mortal mind insists, through
the corporeal senses. This truth, while
contrary to what appears to be, is in
complete accord with the eternal facts
of being. Thus we see that man, the
divine idea of God, or Mind, can never
be outside the jurisdiction or realm of
ever-present Mind, for as idea he
dwells eternally in Mind. For God
sustains His own idea throughout
all eternity. It is impossible
for man, this idea, to experience aught
but that which God permits. "Acci-
dents are unknown to God, or immortal
Mind." Mary Baker Eddy writes, in the Christian Science text-
book, "Science and Health with Key
to the Scriptures," page 424, "and
we must leave the mortal basis of belief
and unite with the one Mind, in order
to change the notion of chance to the
proper sense of God's unerring
direction and thus bring out harmony.
Under divine Providence there can be
no accidents, since there is no room
for imperfection in perfection."

This presence of the one Mind, Principle,
is the law of spiritual perfection
in every activity of man, and this
knowledge annihilates every argument
to the contrary. That is to say, every
discordant condition of the human or
mortal mind must yield to the under-
standing that man, the divine idea,
never beheld and never experienced
discord, for he does not possess a
single element of destruction or mortali-
ty—he cannot be the victim of violence,
sin, accident, disease, or death.
For man, the real man, the emanation
of divine Love, or Spirit, reflects this
Love and is now and always has been,
spiritual. All that is unlike God is self-
destroyed, in the exact measure
of our ability to assimilate the great
truth that all of the characteristics of
Mind are included in the generic term
man, and constitute his consciousness.
This consciousness of man is God-
bestowed, infinitely present, all powerful,
and including all knowledge or
Science. It behoves every one, therefore,
to recognize his identity and in-
divisibility as the image and likeness
of Mind, and to see that there can be
no time, place, nor circumstance, when
he can be less than this likeness.

Every case of disease, of accident or
sin, is in itself a denial of Mind's
presence, for it is merely an argument
that something is present in lieu of
God and His Christ. Christian Sci-
ence, the practical application of
the divine law, replaces these false
beliefs with the right idea—the per-
fection and presence of Mind and all that
exists in His universe, and of nothing
else. Christ Jesus and his early fol-
lowers realized and demonstrated this
everpresence of God, who is Life, in all
their healing works. This was
well illustrated in the raising of
Lazarus. For here we find that Jesus
thanked God that he had heard him,
even before Lazarus had come forth,
declaring: "I knew that thou hearest
me always." He knew that the truth
that made him free was always present
to heal and to save.

It was the same realization of
Mind's presence that enabled the master
Metaphysician to cleanse the leper,
and to raise the widow's son. He knew
that there could be no reality other
than Mind and its idea, spiritual and
perfect man, and that in consequence,
there was, in truth, no leper to cleanse
and no dead man to restore to life.

Christ Jesus uniformly refused to be
allured into believing that evil, sin or
death had the ability to assert them-
selves. For he knew, as never man
knew, that the only true existence is
Mind and the infinite idea in Mind, and
that this reality lives from everlasting
to everlasting. The healing works
of the Master have been vainly ex-
plained as a special dispensation, now
ended. Yet this contention is in direct
contradiction to Jesus' own promise
that what he came to teach would
never cease to operate, when rightly
applied. He never wavered in his con-
viction that his words, the truth he
had revealed to humanity, would be
ever available. For he said: "Heaven
and earth shall pass away, but my
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furthermore declared that those who
emulated his example would do similar
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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U. S. A., FRIDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1920

EDITORIALS

The Revelations of Sir Valentine Chirol

THE Kaiser and his henchmen in the Wilhelmstrasse have never tired of insisting that the failure of Germany to come to an agreement with the United Kingdom was due to the obstinacy of Lord Salisbury and to the prejudices of *The Times*. The former could never forget that hour of waiting, at Cowes, due to Lord Salisbury's unavoidable failure punctually to keep an appointment; whilst, as for the latter, Prince Bülow amongst others was continually haunted by the satirical urbanity with which his extremely inexact statements were pooh-poohed by Sir Valentine Chirol, when the foreign director of *The Times* visited Berlin, at the express request of the German Foreign Office, to be enlightened as to the true history of German negotiations with Downing Street. This political story of the mid-nineties has been revived again, owing to the publication of the Recollections of Baron von Eckhardtstein and the revelations of Sir Valentine Chirol in *The Times*. Von Eckhardtstein, a Silesian nobleman who married an English wife, was in charge of the negotiations which were carried on between the Wilhelmstrasse and Downing Street during the critical period. Brought up in the school of Bismarck, and taught to regard the English alliance as perhaps the most important achievement to which the Wilhelmstrasse could direct its energies, von Eckhardtstein devoted all his diplomatic ability to what he knew the Iron Chancellor had regarded as so essential. Trusted with the complete confidence of the somewhat eccentric Baron von Holstein, who was at the time the strong man of the Wilhelmstrasse, and possessed of the information, which he now makes public for the first time, that nine years before Bismarck had himself addressed a personal letter to Lord Salisbury, in favor of a complete understanding with the United Kingdom, von Eckhardtstein was peculiarly equipped for the task which fell to him. When the failure came, he retired in disgust from the diplomatic service; and he now puts on record his deliberate opinion that it was the megalomania of the new Emperor, added to the obsequiousness of the officials who surrounded him, which failed to take advantage of a series of opportunities the like of which was never destined to return, with the result that Downing Street, completely disillusioned by ever-recurring treachery, turned finally from the project of the German alliance to the entente with France.

Nearly twenty years before, Bismarck had made tentative overtures to Disraeli, which the one statesman was hardly ready to develop sufficiently definitely, or the other statesman to accept seriously owing to this very indefiniteness. Just nine years later, in 1887, Bismarck wrote the letter already referred to, which found Lord Salisbury entrenched in the traditional English policy of antagonism to any committal in European politics. When, however, Bismarck had been removed by the ex-Kaiser, Lord Salisbury, coming again into office, was approached with a request that he would exert his influence to ease the serious difficulties which faced one of the members of the Triple Alliance, Italy, in the Red Sea, owing to the adventure which Rome had undertaken in Abyssinia. Lord Salisbury's reply was to the effect that he did not see his way to intervene owing to the extreme delicacy of the relations of Downing Street with France. Before this answer was received, however, the Kaiser had left for England, with the result that the famous interview, which has been the cause of so much misunderstanding ever since, took place at Cowes. Now, the curious circumstance about this interview lies in the fact that though the Kaiser took care to preserve a very careful summary of the conversation from his point of view, Lord Salisbury made no record at all of what happened, though in later years, referring to the Kaiser's version, he dryly informed Mr. Ian Malcolm that what had occurred, "showed the expediency of having a third person present when talking to the Emperor, if he made it his practice to put into his interlocutor's mouth proposals which emanated from himself."

As to what happened at the interview, there is no dispute at all up to a certain point. Lord Salisbury reiterated his inability, for the reasons he had given, to assist Italy in the Red Sea. But he declared that he was willing to assist her by supporting her in Albania and Tripoli. It was then the storm broke. The Kaiser warmly repudiated any suggestion of a partition of the Ottoman Empire, declaring himself peculiarly bound to the Sultan, Abdul Hamid. To this Lord Salisbury replied by an emphatic declaration that he did not see how it was possible to do anything but contemplate the dismemberment of an empire ruled over by a man so incapable of any moral perception as to be indulging in the even then notorious Armenian massacres. In such a disagreement the conversation came to an end, the Kaiser requesting Lord Salisbury to visit him again on the succeeding day, and Lord Salisbury going coolly off to London by way of marking his disapproval of the Kaiser's support of his protégé, already sardonically known as Abdul the Damned. Lord Salisbury himself was characteristically silent as to what had happened, but the Kaiser took advantage of the opportunity to strengthen his position in Constantinople by reporting to the Porte the fact that the British Prime Minister was considering the partition of the Empire.

The story was not picked up again until 1901. In October of that year a final attempt was made to resume the conversations. Baron von Holstein approached Sir Valentine Chirol, then foreign director of *The Times*, with the suggestion that he should pay a visit to Berlin in order to see if nothing could be done to bring about friendly relations between the two countries. As soon as Sir Valentine reached Berlin he was accorded an interview with the Baron, who explained to him the regret of Germany at the persistence with which Downing Street maintained its distrust. This was too much for Sir Valentine, who had been foreign correspondent of *The Times*, in Berlin, at the crisis of the Kruger telegram,

when he had been assured by Baron von Marschall that the message was no result of a fit of temper on the Kaiser's part but was a considered action of state, undertaken with the intention of teaching England a lesson. The rôle of von Holstein was, however, to prepare Sir Valentine for his interview with Prince von Bülow by making him acquainted with the Kaiser's version of the Cowes interview; and having primed him in this way, the interview took place. Now at this moment Mr. Joseph Chamberlain was endeavoring to bring about an understanding between the two countries, and von Bülow's cue was to applaud Chamberlain in every way, and to lavish extravagant praise on Lord Lansdowne, who had recently succeeded Lord Salisbury at the foreign office. Sir Valentine had not, however, been *Times* correspondent in Berlin for nothing, and he proceeded to ask Prince Bülow if he really believed that the "reptile" press had for years shrieked Anglophobia without the Wilhelmstrasse being able to control it. The Prince attempted to belittle the efforts of what he termed irresponsible scribblers, but failed utterly to remove the suspicions of the representative of *The Times*. And how justified those suspicions were was proved when, within a few hours, because Mr. Chamberlain had repudiated the Berlin press attacks on the British Army, Prince Bülow, who in his private cabinet had referred to this press as scribblers, proceeded to get up in his place in the Reichstag, and to indulge in a furious attack upon the United Kingdom, because, as von Holstein cynically expressed it in a letter to Sir Valentine, "Our offer of marriage has been rejected, and we are conveying our thanks."

Eventually von Holstein was to realize where the policy of the Kaiser was leading. In his last conversation with Sir Valentine he made use of the memorable phrase, "This miserable Kaiser of ours will either end in a madhouse or destroy our German Empire." How true was the Baron's prognostication, von Eckhardtstein emphasizes in his Recollections. The fruit of the policy of the Wilhelmstrasse, he is never tired of insisting, was picked in the Treaty of Versailles. As for himself, his last official act in England was to attend a dinner, given at Marlborough House, by the Prince of Wales, on the 8th of February, 1902, at which he noticed Mr. Chamberlain in earnest conversation with the French Ambassador, Mr. Cambon, but heard only the two ominous words, Egypt and Armenia.

The White House "Front Porch"

THE announced determination of President Wilson to enter actively into the campaign must be regarded, logically, as an indication that at the White House, at least, there is some apprehension that the fortunes of the Democratic Party, and particularly those of the candidate selected to seek the White House successorship, are not faring over well. Even the Democratic forecasters, according to their most optimistic estimates, it is announced, are unable, counting the vote of the southern states as solid for their party candidate, to claim more than 250 votes in the electoral college, not allowing for the loss of a single doubtful state. The list of so-called doubtful states includes Arizona, Colorado, Indiana, Kentucky, Missouri, Montana, Ohio, Nevada, South Dakota, and West Virginia. Without carrying any of these states, the Democrats claim 147 electoral votes, and if all are carried by the Democrats the total would be only 250, or 16 less than necessary to elect. It is no doubt the hope of Mr. Wilson, in thus deciding to enter actively into the campaign, even at a somewhat late day, to secure the support of all these so-called doubtful states for Governor Cox, and to carry, if possible, one or more states now regarded as certain to choose Republican electors.

It is worthy of note that the activities of the President, according to the announcement of his plans, will accord in every way with the dignity of his position as the nation's Chief Executive. His campaign will, it is said, be confined to the more or less indefinite limits of the White House "front porch," or, in other words, to addresses to be delivered to such delegations as may come to him, and to the dissemination, as broadly as possible, of letters and statements written in defense of his own administrative policies. It need hardly be said that those who are looking to the President for the assistance of which they admit the pressing need will be in no way disappointed. Mr. Wilson is an aggressive and convincing campaigner, and his words, spoken or written, cannot fail to carry weight. Republican managers and speakers may as well regard the active entrance of the man in the White House into the campaign seriously, for to do otherwise would be as short-sighted as foolish. The sincerity and courage with which he speaks and writes have made it possible for him, in the past, to sway multitudes, if not nations, almost at will, and it would be vain to presume that even his somewhat tardy entrance into the present campaign will be without its appreciable results.

But it is possible that those champions of the Democratic cause who have studied the tactical details of the President's announced program will be somewhat surprised, if not disappointed, when the fact is impressed upon them that the campaign to be conducted at the White House is to be defensive, rather than offensive. It is announced that Mr. Wilson will leave to Governor Cox the task of presenting to the voters the League of Nations issue, outlined by the platforms as the paramount issue of the campaign, while he, perhaps more considerately and deliberately, will defend the policies of the Administration in internal affairs. Even granting that Governor Cox has shown, to the satisfaction of the President, his ability convincingly to argue and present the League issue, and even to carry the League banner "over the top" in all the Democratic and so-called doubtful states, it would appear that political generalship would dictate the wisdom of centralizing the League guns in an offensive campaign, the purpose of which should be to insure, if possible, the election of a sufficient number of United States senators to constitute a safe margin of voting strength in the upper house of Congress, where the veto power in treaty-making now abides. The Republicans now control the Senate by a margin of one vote, and, from the present indications, will not increase this by more than five or six. Mr. Wilson is

an astute politician, and it cannot be supposed that his decision was reached without consideration having been given to every possible tactical advantage. It may be recalled, likewise, that his advice has not always been kindly received or even grudgingly followed in the states when the time has come for electing senators and representatives to Congress. Mr. Wilson has been the most convincing defender of his own administrative policies in the past. It is not at all unlikely that he will continue to be this in the dignified campaign which he and his partisan advisers have outlined.

Mr. Giolitti's Strike Policy

WHEN Mr. Giolitti, the Italian Premier, had resort, some weeks ago, to his now famous non-resistance policy in dealing with the tremendous labor upheaval in the Italian metal industries, it was indicated in *The Christian Science Monitor* that, whilst the success of the policy had to be admitted, nevertheless, exception might be taken to it on the grounds that the first duty of the State was to maintain law and order. Last Saturday night, such exception was taken, very vigorously indeed, in the Italian Senate.

When the so-called metal-industry strike first broke out in Genoa, Milan, Rome, and other cities, and the men proceeded to take possession of the factories and workshops with the idea of running the whole industry "on soviet lines," the Italian Government, it will be remembered, made no attempt to interfere, and earnestly counseled the employers not to make any effort to regain possession of their factories. The workmen were, in fact, given a perfectly free hand, the object being, of course, that they might prove to themselves, and to the world generally, that they were quite unable to carry out the Syndicalist program or its present-day Soviet variants with which certain sections of Italian Labor have concerned themselves so long.

Now such advice certainly indicated, on the part of its originator, a very deep knowledge of the Italian workman, but it was a distinctly dangerous policy. Mr. Giolitti succeeded in obtaining his proof that the Italian workman could not run the metal industry on Syndicalist lines, but he did so only by surrendering completely, for a time, the functions of government. No true upholder of democratic government, which Mr. Giolitti, of course, is not, could ever support a policy of this nature. Sooner or later, such an attack as was made on the government in the Senate, last Saturday, was inevitable. Sooner or later, it was bound to come that some one would point out, as did one of the senators, Mr. Spirito, that it was impossible for a government to adopt an attitude of neutrality under the conditions which had prevailed in the metal industry, and still call itself a government. "When the government does not interfere between the violator of the laws and his victim," Mr. Spirito declared, "it is not neutral, but sides with the former. What has the government done when men arbitrarily and violently have occupied plants, kidnapped persons, and formed a Red Guard which threatened, wounded, killed, or disarmed soldiers and officers?" Continuing, the Senator insisted that at Bologna, one of the chief centers of the upheaval, the real government was not the government of which Mr. Giolitti was the head, but the Chamber of Labor.

Mr. Spirito was followed by other senators elaborating much the same line of argument, and the utmost, apparently, that Mr. Giolitti was able to reply was that when his critics declared that the government "permitted crime" they were using language that was unseemly. The fact of the matter is, of course, that Mr. Giolitti is relying now, as so frequently in the past, on his own astuteness rather than on any fundamental idea, to solve the present difficulties. To Mr. Giolitti, the art of government is, first and last, a matter of studied craft and finesse. He buys his apparent successes, again and again, at the expense of fundamentals, and, as a consequence, is forever setting back, rather than setting forward, the development of real democratic government.

Forests in Massachusetts

ONE who has arrived in Boston for the first time, perhaps early in the morning, without seeing anything of the surrounding country, is surprised afterward to find that so much of Massachusetts is wooded. The forests, of course, are in no way comparable to those of Oregon or Washington; but they suffice to make one feel that the State is in no immediate danger of becoming a treeless region of rolling hills. It is interesting to consider what a different meaning the woods have to different people. To one man, especially at the present time, almost any group of trees suggests material for paper. To another, the woods mean simply a place of solitary quiet. To the man with an automobile, they may signify a setting for a week-end picnic. It is hard to think of the woods of Massachusetts as locations for great lumber camps, such as are to be found in California or the other great timber regions of the west. Yet from the lookout station on Mt. Wachusett, one sees about as much wooded country as from a similar lookout station in the Sierras. Indeed, the expanse of Massachusetts spread out before one at any such vantage-point is even more luxuriantly thick in its greenery than what one would see where the trees are all coniferous.

It was in 1902 that Massachusetts acquired three state parks and placed a trained forester in charge. To the westerner, who thinks that the great parks of the country are in the Rockies or the Sierras, it may be a surprise to find so much that is really parklike in New England. The great variety of the trees in Massachusetts, the tangle of the underbrush, the blueberries among the trees, the goldenrod along the edges of the woods in autumn, and the fantasy of color after the first frosts, make a novel and fascinating combination of attractions for the westerner who has been accustomed to think of his own locality as the one perfect spot in America. If he had all this in the west, he would probably be telling the world about it rather persistently in booklets, on beautifully glazed paper, with plenty of purple pictures.

Massachusetts, however, is learning how to advertise the woods nowadays in booklets that almost rival those of Colorado. If the tourist has thought of the country around Boston as merely thickly covered with famous

houses and other places of historical interest, it will be a real joy to him to find that miles of red woods yet remain, in which he can feel as far from the rest of the world as he has ever felt among the redwoods. There are old roads that are hardly trails, brooks with plenty of rocks, even though these rocks are round and moss-covered, rather than the jagged new blocks of stone or startling boulders of mountain torrents, ferns, and fungus growths, and many other interesting accompaniments of aloofness. Perhaps the word woods is more descriptive of the Massachusetts actuality than the word forests, if the latter implies the great timber regions which have furnished the setting for so many motion pictures; but then, even some bare stretches of sagebrush in the far west are within the marked borders of the national forests. So the term forest, in America, is broad enough to mean all manner of trees, big and little, whether only promising or really fulfilling all expectations. Indeed, if the forests of Massachusetts and the rest of New England are rightly developed, they will become increasingly interesting both as parks and as resources of the country.

Editorial Notes

THE more the world fears about William the Second of Germany, the more amazed it becomes. Every fresh revelation reveals in a more lurid light the childish frivolity of the man who ruled, or thought he ruled, the German Empire. The last person to rend the veil is Matthias Erzberger, who tells the story of the July day, in 1917, when the Kaiser met and addressed the Socialists. The idea of peace by agreement was then in the air, and the ruler of Germany gaily explained that he was mightily in favor of it, for such agreement would take from the pockets of the Allies, money, cotton, minerals, and oil, and place them in the pockets of Germany. There used to be a tag in the old Latin grammar about an ingenuous youth with an ingenuous countenance: apparently the Kaiser never became acquainted with it. As for Matthias Erzberger, he seemingly would translate ingenuous as "extraordinary levity."

FORECASTS of coal shortage in Great Britain make the news of the oil-driven railway engine especially welcome. Announced only to the engineering world, the first oil-driven express to run on British railway lines made an official trip recently, when it became known that the oil engine had been pulling trains on the London North Western lines for two or three months, unobserved. An oil tank in place of the usual tender is the only noticeable difference from the familiar type of engine. Installations can be effected within four days on any engine, so that the oil-driven locomotive is important in connection with coal strikes. The fuel used is "waste" oil. An engine which needs 70 pounds of coal per mile needs, when converted, only 30 pounds of oil per mile. Every one's congratulations will go out to the fireman, whose task will be cleaner and incomparably lighter.

A CERTAIN newspaper publishes an edition, designated "extra," with its first page sufficiently bristling with cataclysmic disturbances in the banking world to make the over-impassable reader rush frantically to his bank to salvage his money. On the last page, the same paper publishes a little paternal advice to the effect that the cataclysm can only actually take place if the reader actually becomes frantic. Should the reader find the impression left by perusal of the paper contradictory and perplexing, he will doubtless gain the key to the situation by reading between the lines of the last-page homily. He would thus see that he is politely requested to become frantic enough to invest in a copy of the paper, but to avoid carrying that state of mind into his banking operations.

THE New York magistrate who said, with regard to the illegal sale of liquor in his city, that "enforcement of the law is entirely in the hands of the federal authorities," seems to have overlooked the fact that, while this may be technically true, the obligation of maintaining the Constitution of the United States rests upon every state and municipal official who takes an oath honestly and faithfully to discharge the duties of his office. For that matter, the people themselves are not discharging their full duty as citizens if they deliberately close their eyes to infractions of the law. This making a football of the responsibility for enforcing the Eighteenth Amendment should be superseded by an effort, on the part of all patriotic officials and citizens, to procure for the people the full measure of benefit which prohibition is capable of yielding.

THE Russian children who, in the course of their long Odyssey from Siberia to Petrograd, have passed through New York and been duly impressed by the down-town sky-line, were originally sent to Siberia by the Soviet Government for the summer vacation. But the fighting between the Tzecho-Slovaks and the Bolshevik armies isolated the children's colonies in the Urals. Admiral Kolchak thereupon transferred the colonies to the care of the American Red Cross. An American official will accompany the boys and girls to Petrograd to help them to find their parents.

THERE are golden opportunities in business for men who will keep their word. One would suppose, and rightly, that success could be won in no other way. Yet, judging by common experience in the United States, there are few individuals or firms that realize the importance of fulfilling every promise. Amid conditions prevailing today, dealers often seek to excuse themselves by saying that labor cannot be had, or, if obtained, cannot be depended on. The only safe course is to make no promises that cannot certainly be carried out.

IT TAKES what some people regard as high courage for a man to walk calmly from the barber shop without offering a tip, after the usual ministrations. Yet the barber, if he has foresight, must see that customer as a friend, in that he speeds the day when it will be regarded a transgression to tender anybody more than the price charged for a service rendered.